

Defence cuts aim at £600m saving

# Order for 33 Tornado jets is cancelled

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

**ORDERS** for 33 Tornado aircraft have been cancelled, giving the first firm indication of the direction the government is taking in its review of Britain's defence needs after the upheaval in eastern Europe.

The move is aimed at helping to secure emergency savings of more than £600 million so the defence ministry can stay within its £21.2 billion budget for this year.

Higher-than-expected inflation of 8 per cent has caused the shortfall and the cancellation of 33 of the 41 Tornados the RAF had been promised was not directly related to the government's "options for change" review.

However, Tom King, the defence secretary, acknowledged in the Commons that the decision to trim the Tornado programme did reflect the "emerging picture" from the reappraisal of the country's military requirements for the decade ahead.

More cuts "at the margin" of the defence programme will be announced over the next few weeks, Mr King said. They are needed to adjust his department's spending to a cut of 3 per cent in real terms, which has stemmed from the Treasury's allowance of 5 per cent for inflation this year.

Mr King has already announced an emergency ban on new equipment orders pending an urgent examination of possible immediate savings. Last month, he said that he was seeking reductions of

£350 million, but yesterday he disclosed that the shortfall had grown to more than £600 million.

Mr King added that the measures he was taking which had been largely decided, should enable the moratorium on new equipment contracts to be eased by the end of this month.

Mr King denied that the options for change review, which will lead to the circulation of an internal paper to Margaret Thatcher and ministerial colleagues by the end of next month, was being conducted without involving the three service chiefs.

He also denied there was a rift with Mr Clark, the minister for defence procurement who announced the cut in the Tornado order last night. Mr Clark has produced a report suggesting drastic cuts in Britain's forces and fundamental changes in the way they are deployed. Someone was trying to drive a wedge between them, but they were "singularly unwedged", Mr King told MPs.

Mr King also set out the areas for possible reductions being considered under the review. The most obvious scope for changes was in Europe, which had seen "quite remarkable changes" since the Commons last debated defence spending in October. Forces stationed in Germany could be cut depending on the outcome of arms control negotiations and agreed changes in Nato strategy.

"Obviously, this is one of the main areas we are looking at, covering not only our four divisions in BAOR (one an infantry division based in the UK), but also RAF Germany. This is not just a question of scale. If our stationed forces are smaller, then they will need mobility and flexibility and a balanced capability. But they would also not need so much fixed infrastructure - bases, depots and so on - on the present scale."

The review was examining the implications of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact for Britain's capacity to reinforce Nato's northern flank. It was also considering how to respond to the Soviet Union's decision to reduce the size of its navy, while modernising at the same time.

Mr Clark announced that the government would invite tenders for the EH101 Royal Navy helicopter next month. Next year, it would be awarding a prime contract to develop and build an initial batch of the anti-submarine aircraft powered by the Rolls-Royce Turbomeca RTM 322 engine.

It also emerged last night that capping could be backed by new powers requiring councils which insist on breaching government-set spending limits to face local referendums. That was said to be a "live option" before the cabinet committee considering revisions of the poll tax.

The plan is understood to have the backing of the Treasury, which regards it as capable of reconciling the main principle of the charge, that of accountability, with Whitehall spending curbs.

It is admitted that there are practical problems associated with the proposal, which has been backed by Michael Heseltine, a critic of the tax. The difficulties include the fear that setting such limits might encourage councils to spend more than they would have done otherwise; they could use the limit as a guide to how high they could take their spending without having to face the wrath of local electors. Mrs Thatcher made it

Continued on page 22, col 4

Blow to factory, page 4  
Parliament, page 7  
Leading article, page 13

Labour rates, page 22

## Police chief denies World Cup brutality

From JOHN GOODBODY IN CAGLIARI

EMILIO Pazzi, Sardinia's police commissioner, yesterday defended his officers over claims of brutality to innocent English football supporters, and Sepp Blatter, secretary general of Fifa, soccer's ruling body, said: "The police have done a sensational job."

Dr Pazzi said that most of the 7,000 English supporters behaved properly but about 500 people were troublemakers. "Every time the police have acted it has been because a serious situation has occurred. It is not always possible to differentiate."

His words followed claims

World Cup, pages 40 and 44

## Party victory

The official count after Bulgaria's parliamentary election yesterday confirmed victory for the former communist party.

Pay rise of 46%  
Lord Rayner, the chairman of Marks & Spencer, received a 46 per cent pay rise last year, taking his salary from £424,401 to £619,961. Page 23

Weaker pound  
The pound weakened as figures showed unit wage costs rising rapidly at 8.1 per cent and public borrowing running at £1.7 billion in May. Page 23

New engineers  
A list of British Computer Society members newly-qualified as chartered engineers is published today. Page 29

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Mr Heseltine: Remarks come at a sensitive time

By MICHAEL McCARTHY  
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Heseltine will take the government to task over two key areas of its environment policy, reform of the Nature Conservancy Council and the fight against global warming, when he addresses the Tory Reform Group in London this evening.

Mr Heseltine will call for the dismantlement of the conservancy council into English, Scottish and Welsh bodies, which is now being enacted, to be postponed until after publication in mid-September of the environment white paper. This will set out the government's environmental policy for the next century.

The former environment secretary will also call for the government to increase its efforts to control emissions of carbon dioxide, the gas blamed for

global warming. Although he will not directly attack the government's target date of 2005 for stabilisation of Britain's emissions of the gas, which has been criticised as too lax, he will suggest that the general programme of energy-efficiency measures implied by it is not enough.

He will ask the government to do better by setting standards high enough to force companies manufacturing appliances using large amounts of electricity to develop the technology necessary to make them more energy efficient.

On both his main points of criticism, Mr Heseltine's intervention will come at a sensitive moment in the environmental debate now in progress within the government over the content of the environment white paper. There are voices in Whitehall calling for precisely the postponement of the break-up of

the conservancy council which Mr Heseltine wants.

These voices argue that it makes no sense to alter the institutions responsible for developing wildlife and countryside policy only weeks before a strategic review of the future of the British countryside. The enabling legislation for the break-up of the conservancy council is contained in the Environmental Protection Bill which begins its committee stage in the House of Lords today.

With his comments on the government's global warming policy Mr Heseltine will touch another nerve, since Mr Chris Patten, the present environment secretary, originally pressed for Britain's carbon dioxide emissions to be stabilised by the year 2000 but was overruled in cabinet committee.

Letters, page 13



The Queen Mother and the Prince of Wales making their way to St George's Chapel, Windsor, yesterday for an installation ceremony of the Order of the Garter

## More tax capping signalled

By ROBIN OAKLEY  
POLITICAL EDITOR

MARGARET Thatcher yesterday signalled her readiness to see more councils capped over their community charges.

It also emerged last night that capping could be backed by new powers requiring councils which insist on breaching government-set spending limits to face local referendums. That was said to be a "live option" before the cabinet committee considering revisions of the poll tax.

The plan is understood to have the backing of the Treasury, which regards it as capable of reconciling the main principle of the charge, that of accountability, with Whitehall spending curbs.

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## Dutch hold third IRA gang suspect

By JAMIE DETTMER

THE alleged third member of an IRA cell responsible for a string of bombings and shootings last year of British servicemen in West Germany was captured by Dutch police yesterday.

His arrest in the town of Chaam, close to the Belgian border, occurred only 20 minutes before a hunt was mounted for a fourth IRA suspect who fled in a car and later on foot from Dutch police after being asked to show identity papers.

The round-up of IRA suspects began on Saturday when a farmer and his son stumbled on Miss Maguire, Mr Harte and a third man during an apparent training session in woods near Belgium's border with The Netherlands at Meerle. Mr Voortman, the farmer, at first believed the three were poachers. He held Miss Maguire and one of the men at gunpoint until police arrived. The man escaped after having been handcuffed.

Mr Harte, who had not been in contact with the Belgian police but had been on the receiving end of a warning shot from Mr Voortman's son, was later arrested by Dutch police near Breda.

Dutch police mounted intensive searches at the weekend for the third man. Shortly before 11 am Dutch time yesterday, he was spotted by people in Chaam and the police were alerted. He was arrested by three officers without putting up a struggle.

About 20 minutes after the Continued on page 22, col 1

Criticism rejected, page 2  
Leading article, page 13

## Romanian MPs vote to quell protest as barricades go up

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BUCHAREST

AMID warnings of a possible civil war, Romania's ruling National Salvation Front yesterday won a large majority in parliament for a motion calling on the security forces to break up a revived anti-government protest blocking all traffic in the commercial heart of the capital.

The sources added that General Viktor Stanculescu, the defence minister, was less pro-front than the man he replaced, General Nicolae Milatari, who took the job immediately after the revolution, but was regarded as being a Soviet puppet after being compromised by a KGB agent some years ago.

In an apparent attempt to win back lost international sympathy the government claimed last night to have rejected an offer by the miners from the distant Jiu Valley to return to clear the demonstrators. This was dismissed as window-dressing by diplomats who claimed that the miners were controlled by the front, and had not made their forays into Bucharest spontaneously.

The main warning of civil war came from Bishop Lazlo Tokes, the Hungarian clergyman from Transylvania, who sparked off the original revolution which toppled Ceausescu. He likened the government's decision to unleash the miners last Thursday as equivalent to the Chinese communist leader's moves against pro-democracy activists in 1989.

The atmosphere of near-hysteria among some students was increased yesterday by rumours that their badly beaten leader, Marian Munteanu, had been arrested during the day by unknown men and taken from his bed in the Bucharest emergency hospital where he was recovering from multiple wounds. Reporters were told he had left the building but it was not confirmed he was in police hands.

Fear grips Romania, page 8  
Mob-rule threat, page 12



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## Heseltine on the attack over environment

By MICHAEL McCARTHY  
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Heseltine will take the government to task over two key areas of its environment policy, reform of the Nature Conservancy Council and the fight against global warming, when he addresses the Tory Reform Group in London this evening.

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Letters, page 13

# Spending curbs 'will raise rents by 25%'

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT curbs on local authority spending will lead to rises in council house rents of up to 25 per cent, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday.

A survey of spending proposals in city areas from London to Liverpool found that rent rises this year would average 13 per cent, 2 per cent higher than suggested in environment department guidelines. Investment in housing by metropolitan authorities would fall by £640 million or 30 per cent this financial year and by a further £340 million next year. The association blamed the provisions of the Housing and Local Government Act which forbids councils from spending more than a quarter of capital receipts from council house sales on improvements, repairs or new houses.

A prohibition on the use of poll tax income to subsidise council house spending would lead to a fall of 15 per cent in the amount spent on repair and refurbishment of council houses and flats. The situation was worst in London where councils were being forced to go above the 20 per cent rent increase guidelines in order to keep up with repairs.

The document predicted that council rents would rise by £4.55 in greater London to an average of £29.31 a week. The smallest increase would be in Merseyside where rents would rise by an average of 7.5p a week to £20.83.

The survey concluded that more than half of metropolitan authorities would exceed government guidelines for rent increases this year although a quarter would be able to set increases below the rate predicted by Whitehall.

Two thirds of metropolitan authorities would spend more than the government allowance for repair and maintenance and overall spending on council house repairs would be 7 per cent above the figure set by ministers.

Sir Jack Layden, chairman of the association said that the gap between what local authorities were spending on all areas of their activities and the figures recommended by ministers was in danger of becoming "a Grand Canyon". Government claims of "overspending" were based on assessments of spending which wildly under-estimated the amounts that councils had to spend to keep pace with inflation.

Talks between local government leaders and ministers, scheduled for the next fortnight, are expected to centre on claims that the gap between official standard spending assessments and actual council spending could top £3 billion next year, placing many more councils at risk of charge capping.

Last night Chris Patten, the environment secretary, laid the formal parliamentary orders confirming "capping" on the community charge levied by Basildon, Bristol, and Doncaster councils. They were not in the group which contested the government's right to limit their poll tax levels.

## Boy killed by plastic bullet 'seen with bomb'

THE jury at an inquest in Belfast was yesterday shown an army video in which a boy aged 15 who was killed by a plastic bullet is allegedly shown rioting on a Belfast street (Edward Gorman writes).

A lawyer for the crown told the court that Seamus Duffy appeared 15 times on the video, taken by the army from a position on the Antrim Road, and that at one point it showed him throwing a petrol bomb at a police Land Rover.

Duffy died after being hit in the chest by a plastic bullet fired during rioting in

the Republican New Lodge area of Belfast last summer.

The court was told the bullet was fired by one of two police officers. Neither of them would appear, but statements made by them would be read out.

Duffy's parents, who were present in court, have always claimed that their son was killed without provocation and that he was not involved in rioting.

• A Roman Catholic man aged 37 was recovering in hospital in Belfast last night after a gunman fired indiscrimi-

nately into a home in Glengormley, north of the city, early yesterday.

Several men were later arrested in connection with the apparently sectarian attack, which happened after gunmen smashed a downstairs window with a sledgehammer just after midnight.

The victim, his wife, and the couple who own the house dived for cover as shots were fired into the living room. The injured man, who was not thought to be seriously hurt, was hit in the thigh and abdomen.

## Top officer not told of jail riot warning

THE most senior uniformed officer in Strangeways prison on the day of the riot was not told of warnings that it was going to happen, the enquiry into the disturbance was told yesterday.

Alan Zegveldt, a principal officer, said he was told nothing of a written warning from an inmate that the riot would happen in the chapel, nor of two other warnings that had been given to prison officers.

He said: "If all that information had been available to me at the time and it had been evaluated, then I would have asked to see the governor in charge to see what action we were going to take. I would have regarded it as a serious situation."

Lord Justice Woolf, leading the enquiry into the riot and other disturbances in jails in April, described the omission as an unfortunate breakdown in communication.

Mr Zegveldt said that on the Sunday of the riot he was in charge of C wing. He was also the most senior officer below governor rank in the jail. When he arrived on duty he was "pushed for time" after sleeping in, although not late. He would normally have arrived 15 to 30 minutes earlier than needed and would have looked at the log kept in the main centre of the prison.

When he called in the centre box no mention was made to him of the warnings. Mr Zegveldt said he called all officers from the jail's four wings to a briefing because he had sensed there was unrest the previous evening. Asked about the specific warnings of trouble, he said: "I knew nothing about that whatsoever."

He ordered one extra officer from each of the wings to be sent to the chapel service, but only because of the unrest the night before. He assumed this action led people to believe he knew of the warnings. Mr Zegveldt agreed that prisoners entering the chapel should have been searched, although this had never happened while he had been at the prison.

Andrew Collins, QC, for the prison department, said the information warning of a riot – entered in the prison log the night before – had made it appear that it was anonymous. In fact, it had come from a known inmate. Mr Zegveldt agreed it would have been usual for the fact that it had come from a known source to be entered in the log.

Mr Collins said: "That would be vital in assessing the reliability of the information. It appears, does it not, that the information was not sufficient to enable the proper precautions to be taken?" Mr Zegveldt said: "That is correct." The enquiry continues today.

## Sacked workers offered £100 less

A FACTORY workforce was dismissed and then offered the jobs back if it accepted a pay cut of £100 a week and compulsory overtime.

Management at Hayes Shell Cast foundry in Lye, West Midlands, said that the return to work offer had expired yesterday and 120 foundry workers had "sacked themselves" and were not eligible for redundancy payments. The firm, which make parts for Massey Ferguson, tractor manufacturers, and Fiat, is advertising the jobs at the new rates of pay.

Mr John Walsh, a TGWU official, said the management had treated the workers with "utter contempt". He said that three years ago the workers had shown loyalty by accepting a 10 per cent pay cut.

Mr Walsh said that his members had been asked to take pay cuts of up to £100 a week, cuts in holiday pay worth up to £80 and to agree to overtime as a condition of employment. "The management has treated a loyal workforce disgracefully and now want to throw them on the scrapheap," he said.

The workforce walked out after a ballot when the new terms were offered at the firm's annual pay and conditions review.

Paul Winters, managing director of the firm, said yesterday that the workforce's refusal to accept the new offer meant they "had dismissed themselves".

"Our return to work offer expired today. Members of the TGWU who did not accept our offer by that time must now be considered properly dismissed and no longer eligible for employment by Hayes Shell Cast," he said.

He added that 30 new workers had been taken on in the past few weeks.

• Changes in working conditions including proposed 10-minute cuts in tea breaks led 1,000 workers at Jacob's biscuit factory in Aintree, Liverpool to strike. A union official said he feared the changes would lead to job losses.

## Letter cost up by 2p in September

THE price of first class and second class stamps is to rise by 2p from September 17, to 22p and 17p respectively, the Royal Mail said yesterday (Tim Jones writes).

The Royal Mail said the rises were in line with inflation and needed to pay for cost increases, to finance record investment and to improve reliability to customers.

The announcement of the increases coincides with the results of an independent survey, commissioned by the Royal Mail, which showed that it came first in Europe in terms of letter reliability.

The study, carried out in March by Research International of London, found that four first-class letters in five were delivered on the day after posting.

### Racist charge

Birmingham city council was accused at an industrial tribunal yesterday of racially discriminating against an Asian applicant when it appointed a white teacher to a post at Springfield Road school, at which more than 90 per cent of pupils were of Asian origin.

The hearing continues.

### Crash cover-up

Andrew Johnson, aged 26, of Wigan, Greater Manchester, a police constable who admitted conspiring to pervert the course of justice by covering up his drink-driving crash, was yesterday sentenced at Liverpool Crown Court to nine months' imprisonment. He has resigned the force.

### 'Dismal' science

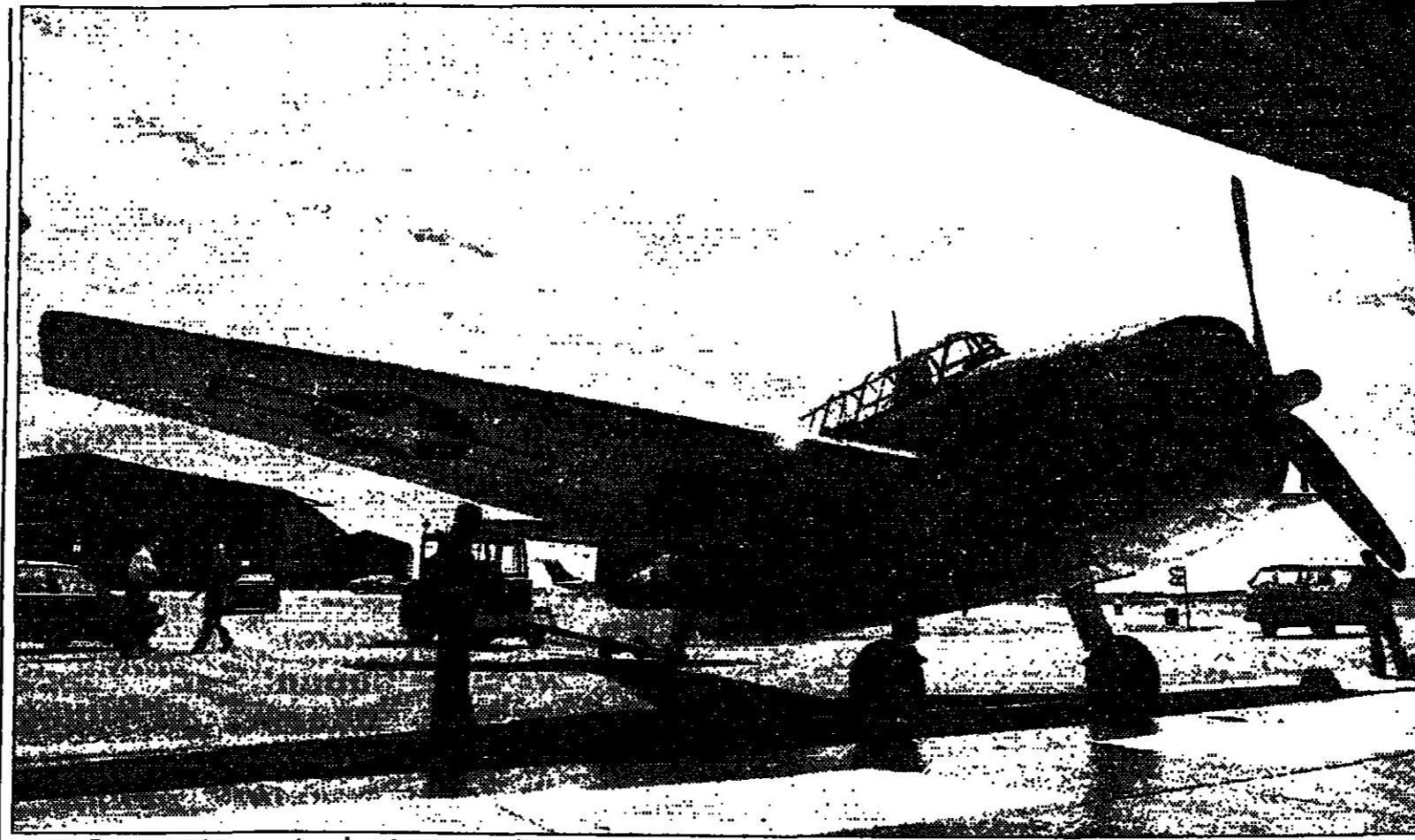
Science students in higher education are often forced to work in "dismal" laboratories with an unsatisfactory standard of teaching, according to a report from Her Majesty's Inspectorate published yesterday. Poor conditions lead to high drop-out rates from science courses, it says.

### Stunt damages

Rocky Taylor, aged 45, a stuntman from Cobham, Surrey, who suffered burns and fractures when a stunt went wrong during the filming of *Death Wish III*, was awarded £220,000 agreed damages against London Cannon Films in the High Court in London yesterday.

### Wall inquest

The comedian Max Wall had a brain tumour which was gradually causing blindness. A Westminster inquest was told yesterday. He was probably unaware of the illness. A verdict of accidental death was recorded on Mr Wall, who died, aged 82, from head injuries suffered in a fall.



A Grumman Avenger torpedo bomber on the tarmac yesterday at Duxford airfield, Cambridgeshire, awaiting its unveiling by the former

Senator John Tower, of Texas. He is joint chairman of a \$6 million fund-raising campaign to build an American air museum on the site as

a tribute to US airmen who served from British bases in the second world war. The aircraft has been named after President Bush, who

flew a similar model as a US Navy pilot during the war, and has been repainted in the president's flying colours.

## Divorcees liable for poll tax

By FRANCES GIBB  
LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

COUPLES who fail to notify the local authority of the breakdown of their relationship will continue to be liable to pay the community charge for each other, the Law Society said.

This potential liability for a partner's poll tax could be imposed on all married couples as well as couples living together as husband and wife, the society said. The liability arises under the personal community charge which is payable by everyone over 18, and also under the standard community charge, payable on second homes.

To prevent continuing liability for a partner's poll tax once a relationship has broken down, the society recommends a number of steps. First, either or both parties should write at once to the local council telling them the relationship has broken down and of any change in address.

Second, if either party moves to a different borough the old and new boroughs should be told. Third, if a woman leaves home because of domestic violence she should inform the council. If necessary, she can ask to be registered anonymously for the poll tax so her partner cannot discover where she is.

Finally, if a couple are divorcing, they should consult their solicitors about arrangements for paying poll tax. "In this way arrangements can be included in any order for financial provision on divorce."

The society said: "In the context of divorce or domestic violence when one partner is moving out you do not want to find you have to pay your partner's poll tax."

## Irish reject criticism over release of Donna Maguire

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Irish government yesterday rejected criticism of the extradition procedure in the Republic after it emerged that Donna Maguire had been released in Dublin earlier this year, despite an extradition request by West Germany.

In a brief statement, the Attorney-general's office said that Ireland fully subscribed to the European convention on extradition and the European convention of the suppression of terrorism. Both were fully reflected in Irish extradition law.

The statement said that in the Maguire case all "appropriate procedures" had been followed. It added that since Miss Maguire was being held in custody after her trial, at which a German police officer was present as an observer, that the Germans were very interested in questioning her.

Dublin lawyers speculated that the Germans may not have had enough evidence for a specific charge to be brought or may have been caught unawares by her acquittal. They also pointed out that once acquitted, there was no way in which the Irish authorities could keep Miss Maguire

in detention on the off-chance that the Germans might decide they wanted her.

Miss Maguire's mother spoke yesterday of her shock at hearing her 23-year-old daughter had been arrested again. Mrs Patricia Maguire said at her home in John Martin Gardens in Newry, Co Down that the family had been told nothing by the Belgian authorities about the arrest.

"I don't know what is happening, as far as I know, she had only been in Belgium for a few days," Mrs Maguire said. She would not comment on what her daughter might have been doing there.

Her father runs a steel fabrication business in the town, making railings and fences. Miss Maguire has a younger sister, and two brothers.

A friend said: "This has taken a lot of people by surprise. Her father is a respected businessman."

Leading article, page 13

## Oxford graduate may lose PhD in cheating enquiry

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

AN OXFORD University graduate may lose his doctorate in one of the first cheating investigations in the university's 800-year history.

A university tribunal has found the student guilty of copying a thesis submitted by another student at a different university. The student's papers for his philosophy doctorate are now being examined by Congregation, the Oxford parliament.

University officials are investigating claims that a large proportion of the student's thesis, which is meant to produce original arguments to prove a theory, was identical or similar to another paper, parts of which were published in an academic periodical.

The student will have to answer claims that more than three-quarters of the first part of the thesis was the same or nearly the same as a previously published paper and that he gave no acknowledgement to this. The student

has suggested plagiarism, pointing out that in a monograph based on the thesis, he acknowledged that he had used three published articles.

The tribunal which has already investigated the case has found "without hesitation" that he was guilty "to a very considerable extent" and recommended he should lose his degree.

A university spokesman said: "This is a serious matter. It is the first time I can remember anything like this happening in the 800 years of the university's history."

The student will not be named until Congregation has decided whether he should lose the doctorate.

# 7590

## METRES UNTIL THEY MEET.



A BREAKTHROUGH FOR BRITAIN.

\*Metres to be bored in the service tunnel (one of three tunnels under construction) as at 17.6.90. The system is expected to be operational in 1993.

July 1990

## The Guinness trial

# Unkempt Saunders 'a suicide risk after total breakdown'

By PAUL WILKINSON

ERNEST Saunders, the former Guinness chairman, was accused yesterday of putting his vanity before the truth, and of lying to save himself.

Mr Saunders had suffered a nervous breakdown "of tremendous proportions" so that his friends believed he was on the verge of suicide, counsel for one of his co-defendants said. He had spent three or four days under sedation in a London clinic and had then been treated for breakdown in Switzerland, where he was unwashed, unshaven and unable to answer simple questions, Southwark Crown Court was told. "You have been wriggling on your self-inflicted hook ever since," Mr Michael Sherrard, QC, for Mr Gerald Ronson said.

Mr Sherrard opened the cross-examination of Mr Saunders with a warning that the witness should be "under no illusion" of what he would be claiming. "I shall be suggesting that you made share support agreements with Heron in good faith and quite honestly at the time they were made; that you did not at the time appreciate the full legal implications of these agreements; that you became alarmed at the end of 1986 when Department of Trade inspectors were appointed; that you were advised that the arrangements might be open to serious criticism; that you thought your position as a newly-recognised captain of industry was in danger and you could very suddenly become one of the mighty fallen."

"You began to believe, maybe rightly, that the Guinness family might desert you despite everything you had done for it. You put your vanity before the truth and

you began to tell lies as to your knowledge and participation in the agreements."

"You suffered an almost total physical and mental breakdown in 1987. You have been wriggling on your self-inflicted hook ever since, accusing all who pointed the finger of criticism at you of being liars and worse."

Mr Saunders replied: "I hear what you say, it does not surprise me. It is utterly untrue and I very much resent the implications that you have made. They are quite scurrilous and disgraceful."

Mr Saunders, Mr Ronson, the chairman of Heron International, the stockbroker Anthony Barnes and the financier Sir Jack Lyons deny 24 counts arising out of Guinness's takeover in 1986 of the Scottish drinks group Distillers. They all deny theft, false accounting and breaches of the companies act.

Mr Saunders agreed that he had been under tremendous pressure during the takeover and that he felt "pretty jaded". Mr Sherrard asked him: "By Christmas 1986, you learned that the arrangement you had made or confirmed with Gerald Ronson and the others was open to serious criticism even though you and he had done it honestly at the time."

"I suggest that you, having endured this very difficult year in which you had reached the peaks of success and the depths of despair, could not cope with the truth and went into a psychological nose-dive of disbelief, unable to believe that you might have been, however innocently, a party to dishonesty."

Mr Saunders replied: "You are making a very nice story here, which might suit your book or your client's, but it is not correct and I won't accept it. You can play the psychology as much as you like, but in terms of me going into some sort of nose-dive and being unable to tell the truth, it is utter nonsense. I didn't get involved or know anything about improper matters."

He said his concern was not for his own position, but for the company he had helped to rescue from "virtual bankruptcy" and for its staff and shareholders.

Mr Sherrard continued: "By the beginning of 1987 you were heading for a mental and physical breakdown of tremendous proportions. You truly believed there was a dishonest plot, to get rid of you."

Mr Saunders: "There was undoubtedly a move to get rid of me. I was also shocked by the DTI enquiry. It did not come as a pleasure in the, in terms of your medical diagnosis I think you are some degrees over the top."

Asked if he had felt deserted, Mr Saunders said he had been dismissed in the most callous way and Guinness had then begun a civil action against him freezing his bank account and assets. "It was the most vindictive act a company could do to a former company," he said.

Mr Sherrard: "You saw yourself as alone and beleaguered. You were in such a condition that you had to be admitted to the Lister Clinic in Chelsea and be put under heavy sedation by the end of February 1987."

Mr Saunders: "I do not know what you know about me, I am trying to put on that. The facts are that having stepped aside as chairman and having believed that a period of a few days in a health farm would do the trick, which it obviously didn't, I should spend three or four days at the Lister Clinic. It was so that I could be able to sleep undisturbed by the media."

He said that he had been admitted under an assumed name and that the press were besieging the family home at Penn in Buckinghamshire.

Mr Sherrard renewed his suggestion that Mr Saunders had suffered a breakdown while his wife Carol had received treatment at a Swiss clinic for a breakdown of her own. "Friends were concerned because you had ceased to take care of yourself," he said.

"You refused to shave, you failed to keep yourself clean, you were unable to answer simple questions and they were so alarmed that they sent for medical help. By March 1987, we have the unhappy picture of you and your wife confined in the same clinic."

Mr Saunders replied: "I don't know where you get that picture from, but if it is in a doctor's report fair enough. I cannot say if I was wearing a tie or shaving; I felt bloody awful."

"Did you know you were regarded as a serious suicide risk at the time?"

Mr Saunders: "I certainly cannot remember that. Suicide I might have contemplated many things, but suicide, never, never, never. That never crossed my mind."

"Your inability to face the true music contributed to your downfall."

Mr Saunders: "No."

Mr Sherrard asked Mr Saunders if he could recall Mr Oliver Roux, Guinness's finance director, or Mr Roger Seelig, the former head of corporate finance at the merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, whether they had ever indicated whether "indemnity or success fees were regarded as acceptable practice, or at the very worst a breach of the rules which might lead to the professional advisers getting a wrap on the knuckles from the takeover panel."

Mr Saunders replied: "No." The case continues today.

Latest wills, page 14

## Farmer bequeaths pillows to prince

THE late Sir Joseph Nickerson, a multi-millionaire farmer, has ensured the Prince and Princess of Wales will sleep soundly for at least the next 30 years. In his £4,792,071 will, published today, Sir Joseph, who farmed 5,000 acres at Rothwell, Lincoln, directed his trustees to give eight pillows to the Prince on the occasion of his 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th wedding anniversaries.

The Prince, who married in July 1981, gets the first set next year. The pillows were to made to the same specification as those Sir Joseph gave to the Prince as a wedding gift.

The Prince also benefits from a £1,000 bequest to the Royal Agricultural Society of England to buy extra fittings for the president's washroom in the Royal pavilion at the society's showground at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. The Queen was president last year and next year the Prince will have the title.

Sir Joseph died in his sleep in the United States in March, aged 75. He was a brilliant shot and achieved a world record of 2,119 wild English partridges in one day with five other guns. The Prince of Wales, Prince Philip, and

other members of the royal family frequently visited his Rothwell and Middleton in Teesdale estate in Durham.

• Members of the family of the late Lord Rothschild, who died in March, yesterday dismissed reports that he had cut the three children of his first marriage out of his will.

In a newspaper interview his elder daughter, the Hon Sarah Daniel, claimed that she and her sister and brother expected to be left only token keepsakes out of an estate which she estimated to be worth £500,000. The will has not yet been published.

But the Hon Miriam Rothschild, Lord Rothschild's sister, said yesterday he had taken care of all members of his family while he was alive.

There was no question of the children of his first marriage being denied their inheritance. "They were all handsomely provided for well before he died. What is in his will is simply what is left over, and is relatively insignificant."

Mrs Daniel, who made the allegations in the *Daily Mail*, refused to talk to reporters at her home in Cambridge yesterday.

Mr Saunders replied: "No." The case continues today.

Latest wills, page 14

## Smallish dictionary sets sail in a big sea

By PHILIP HOWARD, LITERARY EDITOR

DICTIONARIES come not as single spines, but in battalions these bustling days, in a cut-throat market. The latest, about to be launched into these turbulent waters on July 5, is the frigate of the Oxford armada, the eighth edition of *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, known to its friends as *COD*, (Oxford, £10.95). Like all new dictionaries, it aims to give us the latest word on our ever-changing language, and our new words that define our age, not always flattering, from Brownie points to videodiscs. Like all new dictionaries, it will start to go out of date as soon as it is published.

*COD* is not quite the oldest small dictionary of current English in the trade, known in the jargon of the ad-men as a "family" or household (ie smallish) dictionaries. *Chambers* preceded it by 10 years. But *COD* is probably the best known, and has the most distinguished history. The first edition in 1911 was edited by the Fowler brothers (*The King's English*, grammarians and



Tree-shirts: Caron Keating, the television presenter, sitting amid foliage at the Barbican, London, yesterday, to launch Oxfam's T-shirts being sold in a high street store to fund tree planting in Ethiopia

## O'Connor libel case halted for enquiries

By DAVID YOUNG

A LIBEL action brought by Tom O'Connor, the comedian, against Mirror Group Newspapers over allegations of his involvement with prostitutes was halted by a high court judge yesterday after the Director of Public Prosecutions asked police on Merseyside to carry out enquiries into new allegations.

Mr Justice Michael Davies postponed the action after a hearing in private. He said that a prosecution might take place. It is understood that allegations about interference with witnesses have been made to police.

The defended case was immediately moved into private session. The judge later gave a brief statement in open court saying that information had reached the court which he felt ought properly to be dealt with in chambers.

"Material has been placed before the Director of Public Prosecutions which has caused him immediately and urgently to initiate a police enquiry into allegations which have been made. It would not be in the interests of justice to go into any further detail."

"It is possible, no higher than that, that as a result of the enquiries a prosecution might take place. This court has decided the right course is for the trial to be postponed." The judge said that neither Mr O'Connor nor Mirror Group Newspapers had asked for the delay.

Mr O'Connor, aged 50, of South Ascot, Berkshire, has started his libel action against Mirror Group Newspapers over 14 articles during October and November 1988 in *The People*, the Sunday Mirror and the *Daily Mirror*.

• Alex Pascall, the broadcaster and musician, won "substantial" libel damages in the high court yesterday against *The Voice*, a weekly newspaper, over allegations that he was the "godfather" of the Notting Hill Carnival and involved in fraud and corruption.

• Malcolm Sinclair, a police inspector in the royal protection squad, won "substantial" libel damages in the high court yesterday against Mirror Group Newspapers over allegations in *The People* that he cheated to gain promotion.

## University staff claim extra intake will strain resources

By TOM GILES

THE quality of teaching at British universities will decline sharply unless the government increases funding to meet expected rises in student numbers, the Association of University Teachers said yesterday.

In its annual report, the association said there was a risk of the infrastructure of universities "falling apart at the seams" after a decade of cuts in funding. It added that a 12 per cent fall in numbers of full-time university-financed staff since 1979, coupled with a projected 10 per cent increase in the student population by 1992 posed an "uncontestable" threat to teaching.

The association, which has 31,000 members, said the introduction of competitive bidding for student expenditure later this year would place greater pressure on universities to undercut "guide prices" set by the University Funding Council and lead to lower government funding per student.

The report added that long-term underfunding had seriously impaired university provision for research, staffing, building maintenance and salaries. "On every front, university provision is in a parlous state. Expansion

which maintains quality cannot take place until the current crises of low staff morale and uncompetitive pay are resolved by both adequate funding and new long-term pay machinery," the report concluded.

The ratio of students to staff, which averaged 11 to one, was likely to rise further as "uncompetitive" salaries curtailed recruitment. The report claimed that academic salaries were up to 30 per cent below those of comparable professional groups.

The education department said the report was "tendentious" and relied heavily on anecdotal examples. "We don't accept that standards are threatened. Higher education gets a proper share of public expenditure. Funding has risen by over 8 per cent in real terms since 1979," it said.

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HEART DISEASE

Health Departments' Chief Medical Officers

## 'Wider grounds' to quash Maguire verdicts

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

IRREGULARITIES in scientific evidence used to convict the defendants in the Annie Maguire IRA bomb factory case meant the grounds for quashing the verdicts were much wider than those "grudgingly" admitted by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), it was alleged yesterday.

David Clarke QC, leading counsel to the May enquiry into the convictions, made his closing submission after a statement by the DPP and the home secretary last week that the convictions were "unsafe and unsatisfactory". Innocent contamination of defendants' hands by nitro-glycerine could not be ruled out.

Mr Clarke said there were grounds for quashing the convictions on the basis of material irregularities in the trial and, also, on a point of law. Jurors who had convicted the Maguires 14 years ago had no reason to reproach themselves because they had not heard the evidence available to the enquiry, he said.

If disclosures to the enquiry had been known, they would have destroyed the entire prosecution case and the credibility of its forensic scientist expert witnesses, Mr Clarke said. The "Maguire Seven" were sentenced to between five and 14 years imprisonment. Convictions were made solely on evidence of traces of nitro-glycerine on their hands and on gloves used by Mrs Maguire.

At the end of the enquiry's first phase, Mr Clarke said: "We submit that the convictions are liable to be quashed on much wider grounds than those conceded by the DPP last Thursday." Scientists at the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment where the nitro-glycerine tests were carried out had failed to disclose important details at the trial.

The second phase of the enquiry will consider the wrongful convictions of the Guildford Four, who were released last year. That cannot start until after a police enquiry into alleged malpractice by Surrey detectives in the conviction of the four, and any prosecutions that arise from it.

The Maguire family came under police scrutiny after the Guildford and Woolwich public house bombings, when they were implicated in confessions, later retracted, by two of the Guildford Four.

# Tornado cuts strike third blow to British Aerospace factory

By MICHAEL EVANS  
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

An urgent need to cut this year's defence budget by £250 million has forced the defence ministry to cancel an order for 33 Tornado aircraft for the RAF.

An extra 41 Tornados had been promised by the government in November 1988 to replace any aircraft lost during training. Only eight will now be ordered, all of them the air defence version.

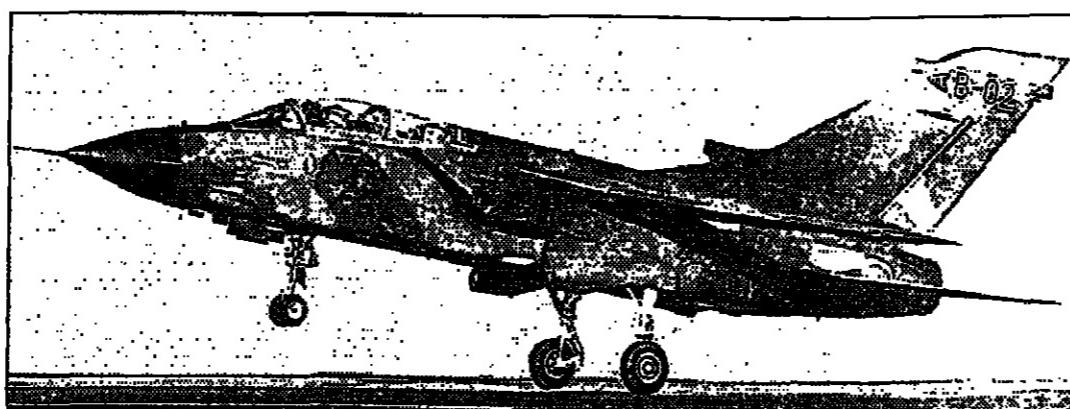
The cancellation of 26 ground attack and seven air defence Tornados, each worth at least £20 million, will help the ministry to resolve this year's budget problems caused by a mixture of higher-than-forecast inflation and an unexpectedly expensive 1989-90 financial year during which a number of substantial equipment bills had to be paid.

The extra Tornados were not thought to be in doubt earlier in the year, when it was estimated that savings of £350 million would

have to be found. But yesterday the figure rose to £600 million.

Mr King's decision to cut the order was made easier by the fact that the attrition rate for the front-line aircraft has been relatively low. Although about two dozen Tornados, most of them the ground attack version, have crashed in training since they began flying in 1980, statistically the losses are not regarded as excessive.

However, the cancellation of most of the eighth batch of Tornados, partly built by British Aerospace at its factory in Warton, Lancashire, has come after the loss of an order from Malaysia for up to 12 of the aircraft. An order from Jordan also fell through last year. The £400 million order from Malaysia was cancelled last month because the government considered the aircraft too expensive and too advanced for its needs. It may instead order about 20 Hawk jets, also built by British Aerospace.



The RAF had been promised 41 more Tornados. It will now get only eight after urgent defence ministry spending cuts

The Wharton factory, which employs 14,000 people, is still building Tornados for the RAF, and for West Germany, Italy and Saudi Arabia.

The RAF which has a requirement for 390 Tornados, of which 165 are the air defence version,

still has about 50 to be delivered. The Germans, who, with the Italians, are partners in the Tornado collaborative programme, are waiting for another 20 of the electronic counter-measure version. The Italian order for 100 Tornados has been completed.

Saudi Arabia, which has given a firm order for 72, needs another 30 to complete the contract. A second order for a further 48 is under discussion.

Although the Tornado is regarded as a highly successful project, Saudi Arabia has been the

only country, apart from the three nations in the programme, to have bought the aircraft.

The defence ministry cancellation means British Aerospace, which builds the front and rear of the aircraft, will have to adjust the workload at Warton. There are enough orders for about two years, so alternative work will have to be found for the "nuts and bolts" men on the manufacturing floor after 1992.

However, British Aerospace hopes the ministry will award it a production contract for a Tornado mid-life update in the latter part of the decade. The company was given a development contract for the update that will last until about 1992. If the new equipment required by the RAF is integrated satisfactorily, a production contract should keep the company's Tornado business in a fairly healthy state until the end of the decade.

But it was made clear yesterday

that the implications of the cancelled order for 33 Tornados will also be absorbed into the defence ministry's options-for-change review. The mid-life update is also likely to be included in the assessment of the RAF's requirements in the future.

About a quarter of British Aerospace contracts come from the government. The rest involve orders from abroad. The company is developing the next generation fighter, the European Fighter Aircraft, in collaboration with West Germany, Italy and Spain. British Aerospace is confident that the government will go ahead with that project, although it is likely that the RAF requirement will be reduced as part of the options-for-change review.

Last week Alan Clark, the minister for defence procurement, said the government was committed to EFA.

Leading article, page 13

JAMES GRAY

## Funding bar threatens Heathrow expansion

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

**PROPOSALS** to build a fifth terminal at Heathrow airport may be scrapped after the transport department's refusal to meet all but a small proportion of the cost.

The cost of moving sludge works at the western edge of the airport, building the terminal and improving road access is put at £2 billion. BAA, formerly the British Airports Authority, agreed to finance most of the project, including the cost of new access roads around the terminal.

The bill for improving these roads and the main roads from London to the airport was put at around £650 million. BAA had hoped that the government would provide most of the funds for improving the main roads. Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, however, has said in preliminary talks that the government will not fund more than 20 per cent of that figure and that BAA should pick up the remaining £400 million to improve the M4 and M25 in the airport area and over most of the route to central London.

BAA said that only between 8 and 14 per cent of all M4 traffic leaving London was bound to the airport and that is bound to follow a planning application.

Terminal five is regarded as essential to Heathrow if it is to cope with the increase in the number of air passengers, which is expected to double over the next decade.

The company has not decided whether to proceed with terminal five, claiming that the engineering and planning problems require a long and detailed study. Behind the scenes, however, BAA is fighting a bitter battle with Whitehall over the costs as well as holding discussions with several local authorities about access roads.

Terminal five is regarded as essential to Heathrow if it is to cope with the increase in the number of air passengers, which is expected to double over the next decade. The proposal to build the terminal on a site now owned by Thames water authority has been attacked by local protest groups opposed to any further development of Heathrow, but it was hoped that BAA, supported by British Airways and the transport department, would be able to present a united front at the public enquiry that is bound to follow a planning application.

BAA has been anxious to play down the dispute and, officially at least, remains confident that the company will win over the government and persuade it to put up a greater proportion of the money. A decision on putting forward a formal planning application should have been taken by now. Yesterday Sir Norman Payne, the BAA chairman, said that this would not take place until the autumn because a change in planning laws had made it necessary to consult the local authorities first.

BAA and the airlines fear that the transport department is determined to follow the precedent set by its refusal to fund the Channel tunnel high-speed rail link and to insist that the whole of the infrastructure costs are carried by private industry. If the department maintains these arguments, BAA will concentrate instead on developing Stansted, which the airlines argue would hand rival airports at Amsterdam and Paris an opportunity to overtake Heathrow as Europe's biggest gateway airport.

BAA is already concerned at having had to find £96 million last year to pay for security at Heathrow, which, under existing government rules, it has not been able to claim back in increased landing fees.

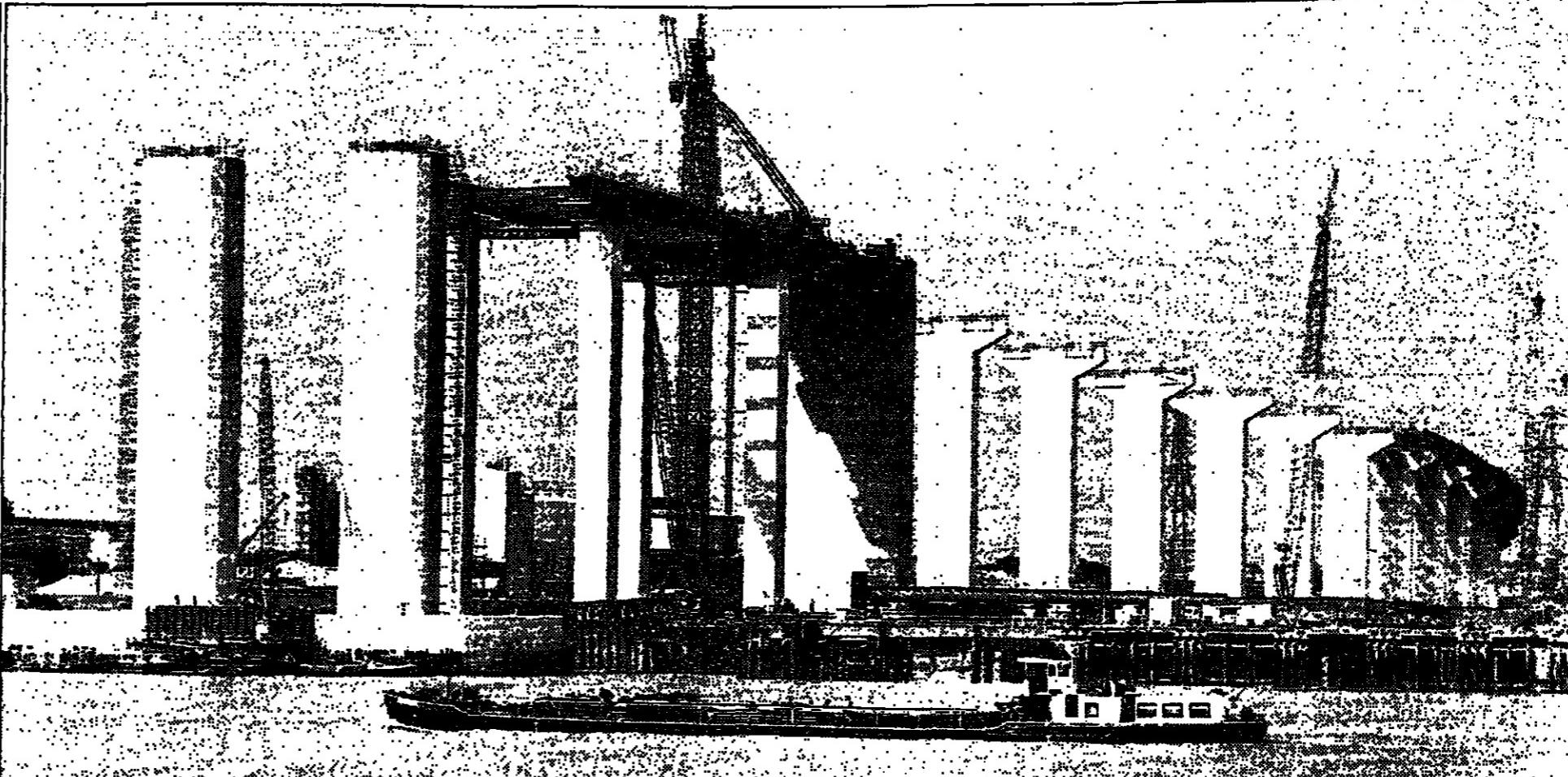
## Computer speeds up air traffic

THE Princess Royal yesterday inaugurated a £22 million computer system which has greatly improved Europe's busiest air traffic control centre. She unveiled a plaque and toured the centre at West Drayton, west London.

Air traffic controllers believe the new computer system, in operation since April, enables them to handle more efficiently the rising volume of aircraft using southern Britain.

The Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) said yesterday: "It has proved its reliability and provided speedier responses to air traffic controllers". The centre handled around 1.23 million air transport movements in 1989, which is 40 per cent more than Frankfurt and 38 per cent more than Paris.

Sir Christopher Tugendhat, chairman of the CAA, said the system was a "major milestone" in the upgrading of the United Kingdom's air traffic control facilities. "With other new equipment and changes in procedures, it will help us safely handle the predicted increase in aircraft movements over the next decade and into the next century."



A BARGE passes the concrete pillars of the new road bridge rising over the Thames at Dartford, Kent, one of two projects aimed at improving transport across the river (Christopher Warman writes). A

proposal to link the banks of the Thames with a cable car between Woolwich Arsenal and the Royal Docks was announced yesterday by a consortium led by the consulting engineering group Acer. The £20 million link, called the sky shuttle, claims to offer a reasonably priced solution to transport problems in London Docklands until further transport links can be built. Acer, which designed the Humber Bridge

and the two bridges over the Bosphorus at Istanbul, aims to construct a steel suspension bridge carrying cable cars between the stations at North Woolwich and Woolwich Arsenal. The shuttle, based on Swiss cable car technology, would carry up to 8,000 passengers an hour. The project has the support of the London Docklands Development Corporation and could be open by 1993.

## Home energy measuring plan 'would save £1.8bn'

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

A NATIONWIDE scheme to measure the energy efficiency of homes, which aims to conserve energy and cut fuel bills, was launched by the National Energy Foundation yesterday, with a little help from the prime minister.

Margaret Thatcher went to Islington, north London, to present the first national home energy rating certificate to Mark and Elizabeth Goodman, who had allowed their end-of-terrace house to be used for the scheme.

Under the plan, houses and flats are rated from 0 to 10 on a scale to test energy efficiency. The national average is 3.3. The Goodman home rated 3.4 and with the spending of £6,000 to bring in a new boiler and other improvements the foundation boosted the efficiency of the house by two points to give it a rating well above average.

The foundation said that for most existing homes, spending £1,000 can greatly improve energy efficiency. For the least efficient homes, spending £500 would improve them significantly. A house built to the new 1990 building regulations would score about six on the scale.

Mary Archer, chairman of the foundation, said that there was enormous potential for reducing domestic energy consumption. "We have calculated that in the UK today something in the order of 16 million homes would have a

rating of below four, with more than three million homes under two. There are hardly any properties which could score 10.

"If we could raise all homes in the UK by one point on the rating scale, we would save £1.8 billion a year and reduce total UK carbon dioxide emissions by 4 per cent per annum, a real contribution to combatting the greenhouse effect and producing significant financial savings for households."

Energy rating of the home would be carried out by qualified assessors, taking into account the location, design and construction of the home, its heating system and controls, fuel used, lighting systems and appliances. It also points to areas where improvements can be made.

The rating assessment costs between £25 and £30 for a new house, where a builder is providing a number of properties, and £60 to £70 for an existing house.

There are already a number of energy labelling schemes in operation, but the foundation, formed in February to promote energy awareness and its efficient use, hopes that this new scheme will become the standard.

Mrs Thatcher's participation shows the government's support, and it will be monitored by the Building Research Establishment.

The report, confirming the continuing stump in the market, says that 45 per cent of the 123 estate agents who contributed to the survey reported no price change and 52 per cent lower prices. "The market is now considered to be moving slowly with low levels of activity reported for what is traditionally one of the

busiest times of the year," the institution says.

Realistic pricing, which means reduced prices, continued to be a key factor for renewing confidence.

Peter Miller, national housing market spokesman, said both seller and buyer had to remember that the vast majority of people moved within a 10-mile radius and, therefore, within a local market. "A seller who reduces the price of his house to sell can purchase very competitively in today's market and will secure good value."

Lower prices urged to enliven housing market

House prices are either static or falling in almost all parts of England and Wales, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors reports in its house price survey to the end of May (Christopher Warman writes).

The report, confirming the continuing stump in the market, says that 45 per cent of the 123 estate agents who contributed to the survey reported no price change and 52 per cent lower prices. "The market is now considered to be moving slowly with low levels of activity reported for what is traditionally one of the

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With an income of £15 a day from begging, he uses the facilities in nearby day centres to clean and eat in cafés or at McDonald's. "There are three options to survive. Prostitution, stealing or begging."

John, aged 18, from Scotland, was critical of the government's initiative. "I would rather live on the streets. You can keep yourself cleaner than being in a hostel. Why do they think nobody uses the ones available already? Most of them are riddled with cockroaches and infested with death. The rules are ridiculous and they are all run by dykes and queens."

In the sub-culture of street life, each band of "friends" is fiercely territorial. "We wouldn't want to be with any of those from cardboard city [the "Bull-ring" subway near the South Bank]. That's where the tramps are tramps. A good wash would kill half of them that side of the water," John said.

Tuck Tucker, aged 18, came to London from Newcastle looking for work when his mother remarried nine months ago. He still finds his

new life an adventure. "We won't just vanish into new hostels. They are smelly, and if you do not know the people then it can be dangerous. If the council would give us proper homes then we could work, or claim off the social. I spent some time in the Bull-ring, but it stinks. Too many people down there are crazy. It is safer in a doorway where people go past all night."

Those who have spent their spare time for years working at night with London's homeless have noticed a dramatic change in the past year or two. Where once the majority were middle-aged or older, drunks or mentally ill, many more are now young, sane and sober.

Raymond Dickenson, 46, has been a lay volunteer on the Salvation Army's soup run for 19 years.

"The new younger element tend to stick together, whereas the homeless were loners. They spur hostels, which are regulated through necessity, and lack privacy. They don't want to be institutionalised and prefer to stay in the streets." The Salvation Army

## Labour demands more help for wind power firms

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

MANY promising clean energy schemes are being undermined by delays and indecision, Labour said yesterday.

Rhodri Morgan, Labour's spokesman on renewable energy, said the government had promised to support wind farms and tidal barrages. Yet the energy department's target of having 1 per cent or 600 megawatts of Britain's electricity generated by such sources by 2000 had been thrown into chaos by a mixture of neglect and an enthusiastic

industry experts believe that fewer than five wind farms, generating a total of 30 megawatts, will win eight-year supply contracts. Many others will be offered conditional contracts.

Mr Morgan urged the agency charged with overseeing contracts between 12 area boards and clean energy generators, had been consistently delayed. Long-term contracts, needed to attract financial backing, had been cut by Brussels agreement.

Mr Morgan said Labour believed wind farms could be generating 600 megawatts by the end of the century. Instead, they were likely to be priced out of the market.

John Wakeham, the energy secretary, is expected to announce by next month which of 340 clean energy schemes have been approved as part of the non-fossil fuel obligation. They are likely to be paid up to a third more for their electricity than the 6p per kilowatt-hour limit the government had originally planned.

Dr Peter Musgrave of the

Wind Energy Group, a consortium including Taylor Woodrow and British Aerospace, said his and other groups had told the department their schemes would not financial unless supply contracts were extended or a higher price was paid for the electricity. The price battle had been won.

Industry experts believe that fewer than five wind farms, generating a total of 30 megawatts, will win eight-year supply contracts. Many others will be offered conditional contracts.

Mr Morgan urged the government to go back to the European Community and argue for longer contracts. Renewable energy sources have been lumped in with nuclear power under the privatisation plan and the European Commission has ruled that long-term contracts for nuclear energy under which consumers would pay a levy to keep stations afloat, are against competition law.

Wind energy groups are also likely to seek a higher price after the non-fossil fuel obligation contracts expire. The government has said that approved projects will be treated on an equal footing with large generators, getting the average pool price, calculated at about 2.2p a kilowatt-hour. But wind farms say that is too low.

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# CBI leader says cash for Channel tunnel 'too little, too late'

A VISION of Britain plagued by traffic jams, ridiculed by the French and marginalised in Europe economically was painted yesterday by the director general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI).

John Banham told the London conference of local authority associations that the "worst case scenario" was close to happening. "Too little investment, too late, to explore the potential - for the nation, not just the Southeast - of the single market and the Channel tunnel. Britain seems set to enter the 21st century with the worst transport infrastructure in northern Europe."

Mr Banham said the controversy over the fast rail link to the Channel tunnel should not obscure the wider picture. Members of the CBI were concerned about adequate road and rail links to the east and south coast ports, and to the tunnel from Scotland, the North, the Midlands, South Wales and the Southwest.

The priority of business was not to cut 20 minutes off the time of the journey from London to Folkestone, yet the dispute over the fast link showed the dangers of a British allergy to thinking

about transport needs in the next century, Mr Banham said.

Time was running out as the amount of traffic continued to grow, with a 6 per cent increase in 1989 alone. Mr Banham called for a sustained increase in transport investment, largely from public funds.

The planning system could be made faster by improving levels of compensation to those affected by new road or rail schemes.

He said that the prime minister recognised the need for an overhaul of the planning system and he was now awaiting action.

Earlier, Roger Freeman, the transport minister, had pledged that the government would work with local authorities to spread the benefits of the Channel tunnel across the country, but he rejected criticism from the Inter-Association Channel Tunnel group that "an historic opportunity was becoming an historic shambles".

John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, speaking at the conference, launched a sharp attack on government indecision and the postponement of the high-

speed link. He said: "Lack of strategic planning means Britain will enter the 21st century with an inadequate 20th-century Channel tunnel link."

Mr Prescott called on the government to repeal section 42 of the Channel Tunnel Act, to allow public finance of the project. A commission of technical and other experts should work with British Rail to examine all possible route options, and report back in six months, he said. That would allow the government to make the political decision over the route of the future high-speed line.

Mr Prescott also suggested that Britain seek financial backing from the European Commission, which he said had reportedly agreed to give £200 million in assistance to the Belgian high-speed rail link.

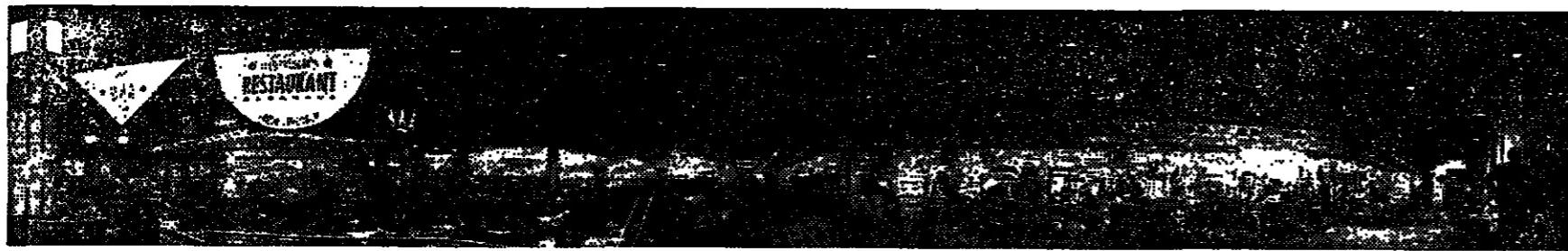
Derek Bateman, chairman of the inter-association and a Cheshire councillor, said it was embarrassing to see how far the UK was falling behind European competition in linking up with the tunnel. He called for a more unified approach, with public resources to back the private sector.



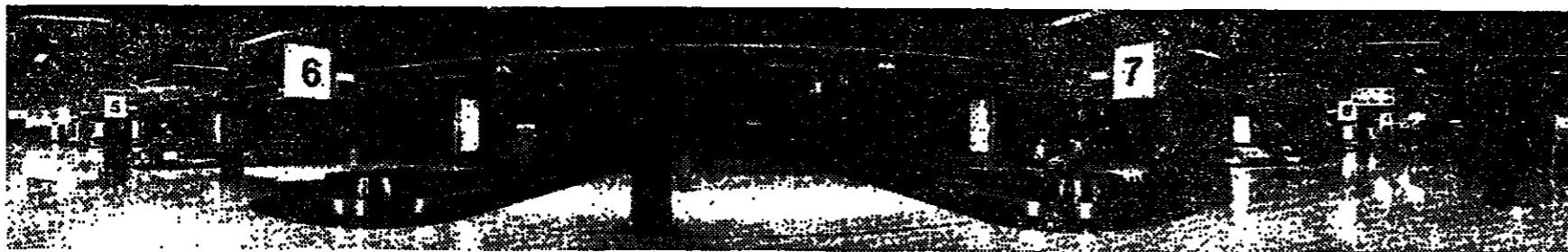
Kyri Melnikov and Yelena Pankova, principal dancers with the Kirov Ballet, take a break from rehearsals at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, to go sightseeing

## TERMINAL THREE...REBORN

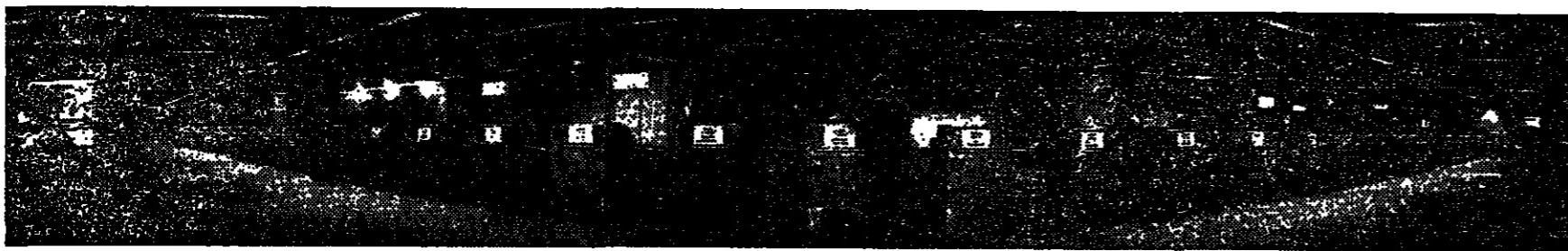
### MORE STYLE



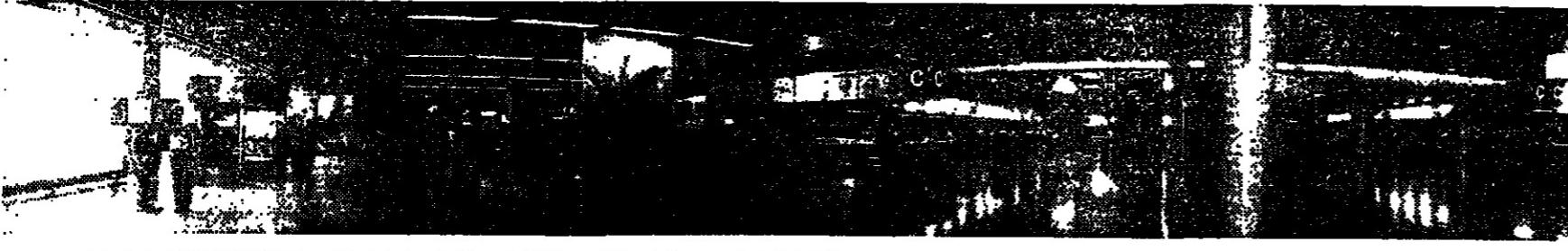
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# Health service reform prompts concern over hospice funding

By A STAFF REPORTER

THE funding of the 120 very little." There was a limit to how much hospices can depend on voluntary help.

Mr Rossi said the aim was to agree with health authorities to enter into contracts for equal funding. "In our view this gives them a jolly good bargain. In Scotland the government has said it will match 'pound for pound' money raised in the voluntary sector and we are hoping the same will apply in England and Wales, although at the end of the day, it is up to the health authorities."

The hospices, many of which have some public funding, are worried that under the reforms, health authorities may decide they cannot afford to negotiate contracts with them for care for the dying.

Paul Rossi, secretary of the umbrella organization, Help the Hospices, said: "The future is very uncertain. Voluntary hospices will need to negotiate contracts with the health authorities who want to buy in terminal care. But a specialised service for the dying is not a cheap option. It is very high cost because it is so labour-intensive."

Even if health authorities do want to contract out care for the dying, he added, the voluntary hospices are in competition with the private sector and with hospice provision in the National Health Service. "There is always a danger that health authorities might be pushed to buy the cheapest, low cost option, which is not necessarily the best."

The voluntary hospice movement also faces the problem of its weak bargaining position. Dame Cicely Saunders, chairman of St Christopher's hospice in south London and founder president of Help the Hospices, said: "We are not going to be in a good position to fight for contracts because the health authorities will know that we won't ignore patients and will try to find the money somehow."

Most hospices, when on average a bed costs £700 a week, receive some support from local councils. The amount, though, varies from 2 per cent to 80 per cent of running costs. In general they are heavily dependent on gifts.

One such hospice, St Raphael's at Cheam, Surrey, next week launches an appeal to raise £1 million for a trust fund to give it a permanent income. The hospice, regarded as a model for the future because of its design and guiding ethos, relies on gifts for 85 per cent of its yearly running costs of over £600,000. Like other hospices, St Raphael's, which was set up in 1986, cares for in-patients and for those at home and provides training for medical staff in looking after the terminally ill.

David Macfarlane, chairman of the governing council, said: "The whole philosophy is to put the patients' needs first, everything is worked around that. But it costs an awful lot to run, and the government contributes so

## Teenagers told to get streetwise

TEENAGERS were yesterday urged to become more streetwise in a manual approved by the government.

Youngsters should not be over-protected from dangers like bullying, crime and drugs, the Health Education Authority says in its handbook, *Tenscape - A Personal Safety Programme For Teenagers*. Instead, its author, Michele Elliott, a child psychologist, gives teenagers tips on defending themselves.

There is advice on dealing with indecent exposure: do not stand frozen but criticise aloud or walk away; muggers: learn self-defence moves, but do not resist handing over valuables if they have a knife; drink-drivers: do not accept lifts from them, arrange a telephone code with parents to avoid embarrassment if you need to be picked up; racial abuse: if a friend is abused, intervene when it is safe or call for help.

Ms Elliott, director of the children's charity Kidscape, said many teenagers were scared to tell parents about difficulties in case they were not let out again. A survey of 121 children aged 13 found 35 per cent had faced mugging, abuse or similar problems. Most had not told their parents. Boys often got into more difficulties than girls because of "macho" behaviour.

Ms Elliott said: "It is vital that we give teenagers some strategies. The world is not particularly safe for them. Teenagers are particularly vulnerable to attack by bullies and to the dangers of gambling, abuse and crime."

## Cot death charity launches appeal

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

ONLY a fifth of the 2,000 cot deaths a year in Britain are properly investigated and most are treated simply as "closed books", a specialist said yesterday.

The Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths called on the government to provide £100,000 for research into the causes of the deaths. All such cases should be investigated by paediatric pathologists, the charity said at the launch of its national cot death appeal week.

The foundation also wants confidential enquiries conducted into each death. Clinical investigations would be backed by a report on the circumstances in each case.

Richard Wilson, consultant paediatrician at Kingston Upon Thames hospital, Surrey, said: "If we want to stop babies dying we have to do this work. In the past we have just closed the book on these deaths. Once a coroner establishes that it is a cot death, that is the end of the matter. There is no duty on him to find out the reason why it happened. There is no detailed examination afterwards."

Each regional health authority has been told to appoint a paediatric pathologist by next April as part of a government initiative to sup-

port research into sudden infant deaths. Experts from the foundation will brief MPs at a meeting in London tomorrow. The charity hopes to raise £300,000 over the next five years to fund a new university research team. Only two universities, London and Liverpool, presently undertake work in the field.

Colin Baker the actor, who lost his first son, Jack, in a cot death seven years ago, helped launch yesterday's appeal. "I will never know why my son died at seven weeks of age. One way in which I made sense of Jack's death was to throw my weight behind cot death research to try to make sure other parents do not have to go through the same pain."

Specialists believe that a number of factors contribute to cot deaths and that there is no single cause. Most deaths occur between three and six months after birth. Studies have shown that up to 75 per cent of victims had some form of respiratory infection that could have caused breathing difficulties. The most vulnerable babies appear to be those born prematurely or of low birthweight, whose mothers are young and who have already had other children, but the risk factors are not fully understood.

# Harassment forcing HIV sufferers to move, says peer

PEOPLE suffering from HIV, the Aids virus, frequently have to move from one local authority to another because of harassment, Lord Kilmarock, chairman of the all-party parliamentary group on Aids, told peers.

Speaking when the report stage of the National Health Service and Community Care bill resumed, he listed examples which he described as "pretty harrowing".

In one instance, a young woman had returned to London with her boyfriend from the northeast after finding out she was HIV positive, but her family and friends would have nothing to do with her.

She moved into a squat in Brixton and confided her condition to a neighbour who then beat her and her

boyfriend so badly they needed hospital treatment.

She had not yet been rehoused by the local authority and was at present sleeping on people's floors.

Lord Kilmarock, an independent social democrat, said that another example concerned a couple living in a privately rented flat in West London. One with full blown Aids was extremely anxious and depressed. The landlady found out, started telling other tenants and, on one occasion, went on to the street and started broadcasting the fact.

In a further case, a woman lost her job when her employer discovered that she was HIV-positive after a breach of confidentiality by her general practitioner.

He said that the condition

## HOUSE OF LORDS

encouraged some sufferers to give up drug taking. That laid them open to pressure from pushers and other drug-users to continue the habit.

"This may drive them to other areas."

He later withdrew his amendment to the bill calling for "a portable assessment" of their needs, one which would apply in whichever local authority they became resident until the new authority was able to reassess their claim.

Lord Healey, a social security minister, said the amendment was not practical. Continuity of service was important. However, it might

not be possible for an existing service to be replicated.

Earlier, Lord Seeholm (Ind) moved an amendment which he said, would require a local authority to consult with client and carer when undertaking an assessment of need.

He said that that would not place a duty on the local authority to carry out all the wishes of a person being assessed. But the principle that their views should have equal weight with those of the general practitioner and the community nurse would be established.

Social services departments were trying to escape from the charge that the "professional knows best".

Lady Sear (Lib Dem), supporting the amendment, said that it was of the greatest importance that the

needs of the carer should be taken into account. Lord Carter (Lab) and Lord Mottram (C) also offered support.

Lord Healey, however, said that the government did not think it necessary to place such a provision on the face of the bill.

Guidance on assessment and care management would make clear that the person concerned and any carer should be fully involved in the assessment of care needs and in the subsequent decision about the services to be provided.

Lord Seeholm said that he had found that an "airy fairy explanation". The amendment was defeated by 107 votes to 87 - government majority, 20.

Later, Lord Allen of Abbeydale

# Mayhew rebukes Labour lawyer

## THE JUDGES

THE "modern trend" of running down the legal system, and judges in particular, was condemned by Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney-general.

Brian Sedgemoor (Hackney South and Shoreditch, Lab), a barrister, asked if it was not true one of a number of cases concerning the Irish issue in which the legal system had been "less than adequate".

Sir Patrick said that having invited Sir John May, the judge investigating the convictions of the Maguire Seven, to conduct his enquiry, he was not going to comment now on matters that might form the subject of his report.

He would like to comment, however, on "this modern trend to run down the British legal system and the judges in particular".

"In this country we have a legal system which is rightly admired and I think when the judges in particular are heavily and personally criticised and undermined, I believe this does great harm to our liberties and the freedom we live in."

Mr Sedgemoor's friends, and unfortunately there were many of them, were inclined to undermine the reputation of the judges in particular in a way which "I consider to be unfounded and damaging".

The Attorney-general agreed that he might be "slightly out of order" in what he had said, "but I wanted to get it off my chest".

John Marshall (Hendon South, C) said that if with the British system they could admit mistakes, could they look forward to the same from the Republic of Ireland in another Maguire case?

Sir Patrick: "I think I will pass on that point".

He added that in this country there was a procedure by which the home secretary could refer a case to the Court of Appeal if he believed that there were grounds for thinking the conviction unsafe or unsatisfactory. The Court of Appeal would then look at the matter as though it were a fresh appeal.

This seemed to be a wise and sensible procedure bearing that inquisitions were random.

If the home secretary thinks it right to refer the Maguire case to the Court of Appeal, the director will consider it right not to seek to uphold the safety of the conviction on the grounds he expressed through counsel."

Mr Derek Conway (Shrewsbury and Atcham, C) said that without casting aspersions on the judges, no matter how good the adversarial system might be in trials, when it came to appeals in these difficult cases it had been found to be wanting.

Sir Patrick replied that that fell within the remit of Sir John May and if he sought evidence on that, his department would be only too happy to provide it.

# King denies rift with Clark on spending cuts

REPORTS in the press of a rift in the defence ministry over cuts in spending were firmly denied in the Commons yesterday by Tom King, the defence secretary.

Opening the annual two-day debate on the defence estimates, he accused journalists of clinging to the "conspiracy theory", and accused them of seeking to drive a wedge between him and Alan Clark, minister for defence procurement.

Mr King said that with Mr Clark's full authority he could say that they were "singularly unwedged". No matter how many times people were corrected, the media reports still longed to cling to the conspiracy theory. He did not mind that if it helped to sell papers, but if it damaged some members of the armed forces and they believed that some sort of secret, big plan

## Talks on Welsh steel plant

Welsh Development Agency officials have been exploring with United Engineering Steels (UES) possible options for the future of the Brymbo steelworks in North Wales, which UES has announced is to close. David Hunt, Welsh secretary, said during Commons questions that he had asked the agency to make the approach.

Berry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, said it was a grave comment on industrial prospects that this excellent steelworks was "being hawked around the embassies of the world for a buyer".

## Electrocution case move

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney-general, is to ask the Director of Public Prosecutions to look at the case of Paul Elvin, electrocuted on a site at Euston station in November 1988.

The Health and Safety Executive had concluded that there was not sufficient evidence for a manslaughter prosecution against British Rail. Sir Patrick said that he would make the request to the DPP without the slightest indication that he disagreed with the Health and Safety Executive.

## Lease law

Plans to reform the law on leasehold have been delayed because the work of preparing draft legislation is taking longer than originally expected. Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney-general, said in a Commons written reply.

## Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions to prime minister. Conclusion of debate on defence estimates. Lords (2.30): Environmental Protection Bill, committee, first day.

## Correction

David Mellor, minister of state, Home Office, should have been reported on June 15 as expressing the hope that an opportunity would be found to amend the law on Sunday trading without too much delay; nor that an opportunity would be found.

## DEFENCE

was at work, it was important to deal with the matter.

Before Christmas, Mr Clark had put a paper before him on various matters, particularly on defence procurement, and he had arranged for the prime minister to see a copy for interest.

Since then, Mr Clark's interesting work, and that of others, had been carried forward in the work that ministers had been doing on "options for change". This difficult and important work had also involved the defence staff and the office of management and budgets.

The chiefs of staff had been involved and were aware of the details of the work, as they should be. He was sorry if he had "spoilt the circulations of one or two journalists".

Since the last such defence debate, eight months ago, there had been important advances towards German reunification, free elections in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and undoubted changes in Romania, although the situation there was less clear. Then there was the Soviet agreement that their forces would be out of Hungary and Czechoslovakia and profound developments in the Soviet Union itself.

These remarkable changes brought challenges for Britain's armed forces.

He had always been conscious, in discussions with other defence ministers, including those from the Soviet Union, France, Germany and Italy, that having a conscript army was a different situation from Britain's position with volunteer services. In volunteer services, men made the forces their career and had a commitment and were concerned to know what the future might hold for them. He understood that concern.

Britain's armed forces had also faced the security threat particularly in Germany. He appreciated their resolution and the efforts of the police and the security services, as well as the work of the police in other Nato countries and in the European countries. During recent events, areas had made their contribution and there had been ever closer co-operation, while terrorists had dodged backwards and forwards across borders.

With the coming cuts in defence spending, he could not see the present regimental structure being relevant in its present form to the strategic needs of the army. That would have consequences for recruitment, but if nothing was done, the army would have more chiefs than Indians, more officers than non-commissioned men.

"I would imagine that the nature of the cuts which will come will be introduced before the general election. All will have an impact on pay, badges and the regimental structure which will require Conservative MPs to think hard."

There was wide agreement that the shape of the hulls of future naval vessels did not matter much, but the hardware that was placed in them did.

He hoped that, as they would need to be less complicated, the systems would also be less expensive for the remaining years of the century.

These measures should allow a general restraint on new commitments to be easily met by the end of the year. Each new commitment would be scrutinised to ensure the department stayed within the cash allocation for the current year.

The Warsaw Pact had, to all intents and purposes, ceased to exist and it was difficult to see any conventional attack of any strategic size by the Soviet Union across Nato territory.

None the less, it was advisable to be cautious. A new nuclear submarine was launched every six weeks in the Soviet Union, two aircraft, six tanks and one

spokesman on trade and industry, employment and the Treasury.

The plans are outlined in a discussion paper prepared by Professor Terry Ward for the socialist group of the European parliament. It suggests that the governor of any new central bank would be questioned every three months by a parliamentary committee and says central bankers should agree principles for the conduct of budgetary policy.

The report also recommends the transfer of responsibility for much regional, structural and environmental policy to communities and the centralisation of parts of the social welfare system, including minimum levels of unemployment pay.

As Labour's European MPs prepare to discuss the proposals, the party admitted that it still had to convince the electorate that its embrace of the European Community was a fundamental and lasting change from the hostility espoused a decade ago.

Glyn Ford, leader of the British group of Labour European MPs, said the party still had a job to do to educate the electorate



Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) at Westminster yesterday for the launch of his book, *People in Parliament*. The book is a collection of photographs taken in and around Parliament over the past two years. Ministers and MPs, as well as many of those who work behind the scenes, such as caterers, secretaries and doorkeepers are included (published and distributed by Kodak and Hasselblad (UK); £24.95)

## Conditions for CS gas set out

BATON rounds and CS gas are to be used by the police only as a last resort when conventional methods of containing serious public disorder have been tried and have failed. MPs were told in a Commons written reply.

Peter Lloyd, a Home Office under-secretary, said: "CS or baton rounds are to be used only with the express authority of the chief officer of police (or his absence his deputy) under the direction and control of a designated senior officer, and by trained police officers."

They would be used "only as a last resort where conventional methods of policing have been tried and failed, or must from the nature of the circumstances be unlikely to succeed if tried, and where there is risk of loss of life or serious injury (or widespread destruction of property) such that there is, or is judged to be, a sufficiently serious risk of loss of life or serious injury to justify the use of baton rounds or CS), and where the use of CS and baton rounds is judged as necessary because it is likely to reduce the risk."

"An oral warning is to be given to the crowd to disperse before CS or baton rounds are used. Once the use of baton rounds has begun, the need to continue use is to be assessed continuously. Particular caution is to be taken over the use of baton rounds for offensive purposes."

"If a chief officer is not present at the scene, he must be satisfied from reports that the criteria for use set out above have been met. In such circumstances, before the chief officer's authority for use is put into effect, a designated senior officer should satisfy himself at the scene that the criteria are met."

"Only CS equipment and baton rounds and launchers of a type authorised by the Home Office are to be used for these purposes."

The following police forces in England and Wales hold CS gas: Avon and Somerset, Bedfordshire, City of London, Cleveland, Derbyshire, Durham, Dyfed-Powys, Essex, Greater Manchester, Gwent, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Merseyside, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales, Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Sussex, Warwickshire, West Midlands, and Wiltshire.

There was excessive secrecy at the ministry about cuts. Other countries made more information available on the subject.

"Undue secrecy in the government on a number of matters on this question prevent us coming out with clear and detailed statements that the public should require, not only from the Opposition, but, more importantly, from the government."

He said the shift in Labour's position was seen as being "fairly deep and fundamental" in Europe, but the party still had to work in the United Kingdom to ensure the voters recognised it as such. "I am not sure it has percolated through to the electorate. It would be better if it had and when it does we will do even better", Mr Ford said on the first anniversary Labour's success in the European elections.

In the early Eighties the party was committed to withdrawal from the EC, but since then there has been a big change, with Labour emphasising that Britain must play a positive role in shaping the future of the community.

Mr Ford was cautious on the party's attitude towards stages two and three of the Delors plan. "We want to use stages two and three as a basis for discussion. The most important thing is to get in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European monetary system. The details of stages two and three must be worked out."

## Labour discusses EC central bank

By RICHARD FORD  
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

RAPID moves towards a centralised European monetary management involving a central bank with responsibility for monetary policy will be discussed by senior front bench Labour politicians next week.

The proposals for the next stage of the Delors plan would remove control of monetary policy from national central banks to a European central bank and the creation of a central monetary authority with authority to conduct monetary policy.

Responsibility for much regional, environmental and structural policy would shift to the community, part of the social welfare system would be centralised and the European currency unit (Ecu) would be established as a trading currency as important as the dollar and yen.

Swift moves to a centralised monetary system form the key proposals for economic and monetary union that will be discussed in talks on Monday involving Labour European MPs and opposition

about Labour's commitment to the community.

He said the shift in Labour's position was seen as being "fairly deep and fundamental" in Europe, but the party still had to work in the United Kingdom to ensure the voters recognised it as such. "I am not sure it has percolated through to the electorate. It would be better if it had and when it does we will do even better", Mr Ford said on the first anniversary Labour's success in the European elections.

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## DPP asks police to enquire further into Murrell case

THE director of public prosecutions has asked the police to pursue further lines of enquiry into the case of the late Hilda Murrell, Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney-general, said during Commons questions.

He said that he had no immediate plans to discuss the case with the DPP, who had received a report from the West Mercia police which he had considered. "He has suggested further lines of enquiry. I do not doubt that he will consult with me if necessary."

He declined to comment or to

suggested further lines of enquiry to the police but he can be entirely confident that the DPP will give the fullest weight to all concerns that properly arise in this matter.

Miss Murrell died aged 78 in 1984 and later that year Ms Dalyell said that she had died after disturbing burglars who might have been looking for documents about the Falklands war. He also said the intruders might have been members of the security services.

Sir Patrick: The DPP has

Most of us would like the feeling of being financially secure. But few know how to plan for security. That's why you need the Black Horse Guide. Free

# Fear grips Romania as phones are tapped again

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BUCHAREST

THE TWO houses of the newly elected Romanian parliament met for their postponed second session yesterday amid ominous signs that the country is plunging rapidly back into the grip of fear and repression that marked the Ceausescu era.

Thousands of anti-government demonstrators who returned to University Square for a second day of renewed protests found anonymous leaflets, apparently dropped by successors of the old Securitate. "The traitors of this country are the students and intellectuals," they said.

Some journalists from opposition papers, temporarily halted by last week's crackdown by thousands of miners, remained in hiding, convinced their telephones are again being tapped and that they may be singled out for further vicious reprisals.

After the honeymoon following the overthrow of Ceausescu last December, suspected now to have been a Soviet-inspired coup, many Romanians are again afraid to talk to Western journalists, blamed for bringing world condemnation of Romania.

The frightened wife of one opponent of the ruling National Salvation Front said: "It

## Bucharest trade deal delayed

From MICHAEL BINYON  
IN LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN Community foreign ministers yesterday condemned the violence in Romania, and were expected to delay signing a trade and co-operation agreement with Bucharest. This will deprive Romania of much needed trade benefits and access to EC markets.

In a statement issued by the Twelve, they deplored the "indiscriminate use of force" by the Romanian government and its supporters in putting down demonstrations.

The ministers warned Bucharest that their willingness to support the newly emergent democracies in Eastern Europe depended on their rule of law and respect for human rights.

They urged the Romanian government to begin talks with its opponents, and said that violent acts, whoever committed them, were an obstacle to democracy.

The European Commission has also hinted that it may now not recommend that Romania be included in any further extension of aid by the Group of 24 donor nations to Eastern Europe.

If the EC ostracises Romania, none of the other donor countries is likely to help Bucharest.

**BENEVENTO:** More than 50 Romanian World Cup soccer fans asked the Italian authorities for political asylum yesterday. About 80 other Romanians have asked that their visas be extended beyond the end of the tournament. (Reuter)

Will mob rule spread? page 12



Alexander Litvinenko, left, Socialist leader, and Andrei Lukanov, prime minister, visiting the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, a former leader, on the 10th anniversary of his birth

## Bulgarian Socialists wrap it up

From KEUTER  
IN SOFIA

A FINAL official count announced yesterday after Bulgaria's two-round parliamentary election confirmed victory for the former communist party, giving them a total of 211 seats in the new 400-seat Grand National Assembly.

The dissident-led Union of Democratic Forces won 144 seats.

The central electoral commission issued final results of Sunday's run-off in 81 constituencies, showing the Bulgarian Socialist party, the former Communist party, had won 39 seats and the Union of Democratic Forces 37.

The Movement for Rights and Freedoms, representing the ethnic Turkish minority, won two seats, firmly establishing itself as the third political force in the land with a total of 23 seats in the new assembly.

The Agrarian Union, one of the country's oldest political parties, found itself relegated to fourth place with only 16 seats.

The remaining three single-member constituency seats were divided between the Fatherland Union, the Fatherland Labour party and an independent candidate.

Added to the first-round ballot, this gave the Fatherland Union a total of two seats in the new assembly.

The remaining two seats are held by the non-Marxist Social Democratic Party and another independent candidate.

Its recordings of telephone calls, radio signals and electronic data have in past years helped Washington track down General Manuel Noriega, the deposed leader of Panama, thwart efforts by Iran to mine the Gulf, and uncover smuggling rings sending US technology to Eastern Europe.

In recent months the US intelligence community has begun cutting back its spy operations in Germany as a result of a perceived reduction of the Soviet threat since the opening last year of the Berlin Wall.

*The New York Times* reported yesterday that the director of the agency recently went one step further by drafting plans for a shift in the organisation's activities to eavesdropping on world trade and financial dealings.

## US spies ready for about-turn

From SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

FACED with a warming climate between the superpowers, the National Security Agency, America's largest espionage organisation, is debating whether to turn its main attention away from the Soviet military to economic spying to survive.

Such a shift in priorities would be a big about-turn for the agency, technically a part of the Pentagon, which for the past 38 years has concentrated its network of electronic eavesdropping devices on tracking the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Europe or the United States.

The agency is among the most secretive of US government bodies and is widely regarded as one of the most productive.

Its recordings of telephone calls, radio signals and electronic data have in past years helped Washington track down General Manuel Noriega, the deposed leader of Panama, thwart efforts by Iran to mine the Gulf, and uncover smuggling rings sending US technology to Eastern Europe.

The change in emphasis coincides with widespread soul-searching among US financial experts about the health of America's economy and the view of intelligence experts that the clue to US security now lies in its economy and not its military strength.

The newspaper reported that the general orthodoxy among intelligence experts at the agency supports the gathering of more economic information to help America in trade wars and to warn of imminent events that might damage the country's interests.

America and other industrialised countries routinely collect information about their allies' economies to help with international trade negotiations.

Included are details of securities transactions and the policies of foreign governments towards trade with US firms dealing in restricted high-technology goods.

The question of turning electronic devices towards economic spying is tricky, since some of America's greatest competitors in trade are also among its staunchest allies, especially in Western Europe and Asia.

As it is, the National Security Agency unintentionally comes across the trade secrets of overseas firms during routine military espionage.

At issue in the intelligence community is whether the agency should deliberately try to gather such secrets and who should be told about them.

## Gorbachev man may take party post in Russia

From MARY DEDEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev made it known yesterday that he would not be standing for the post of Communist party leader in the Russian Federation, even though the new party organisation could eventually become a power base for one of his opponents.

Hints were dropped, however, that a deal had been struck under which the post would go to someone loyal to him in the current Soviet leadership, possibly Nikolai Ryzhkov, the prime minister.

Mr Gorbachev's decision was communicated to a press conference by Andrei Gireenko, the Central Committee secretary of the Soviet Communist party, responsible for nationalities policy. The press conference appeared to have been called to dampen speculation about Mr Gorbachev's attitude to the new Communist party organisation, to be set up at an all-Russian party conference beginning in Moscow today.

Mr Gorbachev reportedly spent the weekend in meetings with Communist party delegates from the Russian Federation, completing the preparations for this week's conference. The order of the agenda and details of procedure are crucial to engineering the required outcome.

The least desirable outcome, from Mr Gorbachev's point of view, is probably that the new leader should come from a strong Leningrad faction controlled by Boris Gidaspov, the Leningrad city and regional party chief. Mr Gidaspov pre-empted this week's conference by declaring his support for the new party organisation and holding two preparatory meetings.

As a result a conference which was designed to discuss the question of a Russian party organisation will now double as its inaugural meeting.

Mr Gorbachev either had to be prepared to stand for the post of Russian first secretary himself — a move which could damage his claims to represent the interests of all Soviet republics equally — or find someone of centrist, rather than Russian nationalist, inclinations to stand.

The newspaper reported that the general orthodoxy among intelligence experts at the agency supports the gathering of more economic information to help America in trade wars and to warn of imminent events that might damage the country's interests.

According to Mr Gireenko yesterday, possible candidates include Mr Ryzhkov, Vadim Bakatin, the interior minister, and Yuri Manayev, the central committee secretary. Both Mr Ryzhkov and Mr Bakatin were nominated for the Soviet presidency in March but declined to stand

## Progress made on future of Nato

From IAN MURRAY  
IN BONN

HELMUT Kohl, the West German chancellor, confidently predicted yesterday that "1990 will be the year of German unity" as Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his foreign minister, held a seventh meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, to discuss outstanding differences about the future military status of the united country.

A victory for Mr Ryzhkov would relieve Mr Gorbachev of the obligation of taking a post in an organisation whose existence he cannot quite support, and would enable him to nominate a new prime minister with economic views more to his liking.

Yuri Maslyukov, Mr Ryzhkov's deputy and chairman of the state planning committee, Gosplan, could be a candidate for the prime minister's post, especially if the economic reforms endangered Gosplan.

Boris Yeltsin, Russian Federation president, has made it known that he disapproves of presidents also holding party posts and will not stand. Public opinion supports this view and has been hostile to President Gorbachev's holding the state presidency and the party general secretaryship.

Although Mr Gorbachev is chairman of the party bureau he set up earlier this year to prepare today's conference, he originally seemed to disapprove of the whole concept of a separate Russian party organisation. The Russian Federation has been the only one of the 15 Soviet republics not to have its own party organisation and own structure. Instead, it had the dominant representation at national level, with 58 per cent of delegates to party congresses. Russians have held the majority of posts in the central party leadership.

Mr Gorbachev, as national leader, has consistently drawn a distinction between the Soviet state structure, where he argues for looser ties between the centre and the republics, and the Communist party, which he conceives as a single, disciplined entity functioning nationally across republic boundaries. He came round publicly to the concept of the Russian party organisation after seeing the strength of anti-federal sentiment.

Mr Shevardnadze is now anxious for a quick end to the present round of Vienna talks, which involve only Soviet and American troops, so that there can be an immediate start on negotiations on the size of all Nato's forces — including the German. For the past couple of months Soviet negotiators in Vienna have been dragging their feet, pending the outcome of the "two plus four" discussions. Following the last two sessions between Herr Genscher and Mr Shevardnadze, it seems certain that the Vienna talks will accelerate to produce agreement by the late autumn, clearing the way for the CSCE summit.

These ideas are all to be raised on Friday in East Berlin, when the foreign ministers of the two Germanies have their second meeting with those of the four second world war allies — Britain, France, America and Russia, to discuss political and military implications of unity.

The meeting yesterday in Münster was described by both men afterwards as particularly useful, instructive, profound and serious. Mr Shevardnadze, who emphasised again at the outset that the security question was the most difficult and complicated of all, nevertheless said there was great goodwill between the two sides to find a solution.

The suggestion by President Gorbachev that a united Germany should be an associate of both alliances was never seriously discussed, after its outright rejection by Herr Kohl and President Bush.

## Czechs honour their anti-Nazi heroes

From PETER GREEN  
IN PRAGUE

PRESIDENT Havel yesterday paid tribute to Czechoslovakia's war heroes, honoured by their country's leadership for the first time after 42 years of communist rule.

An Orthodox Mass at the Church of St Cyril and St Methodius in central Prague, was held in memory of seven British-trained Czech paratroopers who assassinated Reinhard Heydrich, Hitler's proconsul, in 1942 and of other resistance volunteers who were, at best, ignored and in some cases persecuted by the former regime.

Heydrich's killers were run to ground in the crypt of the church on June 18, 1942, three weeks after his assassination. Besieged by Gestapo and SS troops and their ammunition all but exhausted, they met their deaths.

In retribution for the assassination, the Germans had earlier razed to the ground the town of Lidice, about 25 miles from Prague and in no apparent way connected to the assassination. The 199 men of Lidice were lined up and shot, and the town's women and children were sent to concentration camps. Czechoslovak historians say that, in addition to Lidice and Lezaky, another town whose population was massa-



President Havel, right, and Metropolitan Dorotej at yesterday's Mass in Prague

cred, or deported, 1,357 Czechs were shot in reprisal for Heydrich's death.

Czechoslovakia's Communist leaders celebrated the Heydrich assassination but ignored the thousands of surviving "boys", Czech resistance members who were trained in Britain and volunteered to be dropped or infiltrated during the war.

A veteran aged 72, war

the same enemy and they called me a 'goddamn capitalist, plutocratic, imperialistic pig,' recalled Mr Zuk, still at the age of 70, in his American lieutenant's uniform. After the Communist putsch in 1948, Mr Zuk managed to escape through Berlin to the United States, where he worked as a computer programmer.

Rudolf Pernicky, who trained in Scotland and England, was parachuted into occupied Czechoslovakia in the winter of 1944. He served on the Czechoslovak army general staff, but after the Communists took power was jailed for treason. "I came back from the war with hope, but the putsch forced me to work against the Communists. They were a step backwards," Mr Pernicky said.

Mr Pernicky, now president of the Confederation of Political Prisoners, shows his peeling hands, their nails split and deformed, the result of 11½ years in prison, and eight years in the mines at Jachymov and Pribram.

Every Thursday since 1964, the "boys" have met in a Prague pub. "The Stib" (the former secret police) would call some of the boys in and ask them to co-operate, but they always refused," Mr Pernicky said.

Now, he says, "democracy is returning, and we feel it will be better and better."

## East German MPs take 'day of unity' literally

From ANNE MCALVOY IN EAST BERLIN

EAST Germans awoke yesterday rubbing their eyes and checking their passports after a narrow escape from instant unification when the Sunday commemoration for the June 17 uprising, subsequently dubbed the "day of unity", nearly turned into just that.

"To think we were nearly turned into West Germans overnight," said the cloakroom attendant at the Volkskammer (parliament). "They don't hang about here, do they?"

In a rare wrist-slapping exercise directed at his unpredictable parliament, the East German prime minister, Lothar de Maizière, yesterday called on the country to pursue unification "with dignity and respect for our neighbours".

In the sober light of Monday morning this all sounded eminently restrained. Matters were altogether more frantic at the official parliamentary sitting on Sunday afternoon which abandoned the proposed agenda to devote its attention to a motion proposing "instant attachment to the Federal Republic of Germany".

The Volkskammer, evidently carried away by the first attendance of Chancellor

Helmut Kohl and the emotional recollection of June 17, 1953 — when ideas of unity were dispelled by the arrival of Soviet tanks — voted by a two-thirds majority to discuss the motion on instant unity put forward by the right-wing German Social Union. The motion was eventually sent into committee after two hours of heated debate, to the evident relief of Herr de Maizière, who pointed out that it would not further good relations with Moscow if President Gorbachev woke up to find that the 400,000 Soviet troops stationed on East German soil were now on West German territory.

The foreign minister, Markus Meckel, foreseeing a diplomatic nightmare, asked what would be left for Douglas Hurd and his French, American and Soviet counterparts to discuss at the "two plus four" talks taking place in East Berlin this week if East Germany had already decided to join West Germany over Sunday tea.

The German Social Union has never made a secret of the fact that it favours unification yesterday, in the heady early days of East German democracy, its leader, Hans-Wilhelm Ebeling,

The Chancellor, whose hunger for German unity is legendary, looked perturbed at finding people who want it even more quickly than he does, and headed back to the more predictable parliamentary sessions held in Bonn.

# Tributes to de Gaulle raise painful questions

From PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

WITH his famous indifference to public opinion and undisguised distaste for France's *classe politique*, Charles de Gaulle would surely have derived a certain wry amusement from the pomp and ceremony with which yesterday's 50th anniversary of his rallying call to the nation has been invested.

Nobody knew better than he that only a tiny handful of the French were tuned in to the BBC when he called on them to resist the Nazi occupation and to have faith in his determination to redeem the nation's honour.

Nor did the French exactly flock to the colours of de Gaulle had raised in exile; by some accounts, only five people from the sizeable French community then in Britain were moved to volunteer their services the day after the broadcast. In his own country, already sunk in the morass of defeat that led so swiftly to collaboration, the Pétain administration put in place by a damning majority of elected

French parliamentarians (569 out of 666 deputies) would soon condemn him to death for high treason.

So while the wreaths were being laid and the memorial plaques dedicated, and Paris was *en fête* along the Seine last night for the capital's lavish celebrations of June 18, 1940, the unanswered question was what Gaullism really means in France today.

By a bitter irony, the man who has succeeded most effectively in wrapping himself in the tricolour and the values traditionally associated with de Gaulle is none other than Jean-Marie Le Pen.

In the hands of the National Front, patriotism, the primacy of national sovereignty and the institutions of the Fifth Republic installed by de Gaulle have been perverted into a narrow and menacing nationalism which appears to strike an increasingly responsive chord among the ordinary French.

Cashing in on the demoralisation and chronic disarray of the self-proclaimed heirs of Gaullism — Jacques Chirac and the RPR party he leads — M Le Pen has stolen so much ground from the Gaullists that one wing of the RPR now proposes to fight him on his own dangerous territory. What the general would have made of M Le Pen — whose claims to have been a teenage Resistance hero are less than universally accepted — we can only guess.

After he retired to Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises, de Gaulle wrote, with characteristic modesty, of being France's providential man, thrown up by a great crisis to preserve something precious in the French nation. That "certain idea of France", one can say with some assurance, does not correspond with M Le Pen's intolerant and bullying vision of the future.

As for M Chirac, who never ceases to proclaim his linear descent from the general, less than 20 per cent of the electorate saw enough similarity to vote for him in the last presidential elections. In the cutting judgement of André Fontaine, the distinguished editor of *Le Monde*, voters acted on "the contrast between the record of what de Gaulle actually did and what now remains of Gaullism as a political fault".

Then we have François Mitterrand, whose early assessment of the powers of de Gaulle awarded himself under the Fifth Republic was that it amounted to "a permanent coup d'état". One has heard rather less about that dictatorship in the 10 years that President Mitterrand has been in the Elysée Palace, and the Socialists have slipped effortlessly into Gaullist clothes where France's sacred right of nuclear self-defence is concerned (M Mitterrand's brilliant success at convincing the French of his Gaullist credentials naturally infuriates M Chirac and the RPR faithful).

Appropriately, among the millions of words printed in the French press on the present celebrations (which will be followed in November by the centenary of de Gaulle's birth and the 20th anniversary of his death), it was left to the astringent and irreverent *Le Monde* columnist, Claude Sarrault, to pose the most awkward questions. "How many of us heard that inspired appeal... and how many arose to respond to it? You could count them on one hand here, while in Vichy four million Pétainists prostrated themselves before this senile old man who laid the country beneath the German boot."

## Massacre of students confirmed

Kinshasa — A Zaire parliamentary commission yesterday confirmed that a masked commando unit last May entered Lubumbashi University by night and massacred students with the blessing and connivance of local authorities.

Some reports say as many as 150 students died, their throats cut with knives and bayonets, when the commandos got into the university late at night after the electric power was cut off. The parliamentary report was unable to say exactly how many students had died, partly because its investigation did not begin until three weeks after the killings on the night of May 11.

The report said the attack was "premeditated and meticulously prepared". It said three student informers from Equateur, President Mobutu's home province, persuaded the authorities to launch the attack after they had been unmasked by students and beaten. (AP)

## Soviet pilot flees to Turkey

Ankara — A Soviet pilot yesterday landed a small passenger plane on a beach on Turkey's Black Sea coast and asked for political asylum, a government official said here. Requesting anonymity, the official said the pilot was alone in the 12-seater aircraft when it landed near Kumcagiz village in Kocaeli province at 1:30 pm.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported yesterday that an AN-2 plane was hijacked in the Ukrainian port of Odessa. No other details were given. (AP)

## Unhappy debtor kills up to six

Jacksonville — A gunman killed as many as six people at a Florida finance company yesterday, police said. A local radio station reported that the man later took his own life.

The local radio report said the gunman was apparently unhappy about having his car repossessed. "There's a multiple shooting and our people are at the scene," a police spokesman said. (Reuters)

## Collor falls short of cutback target

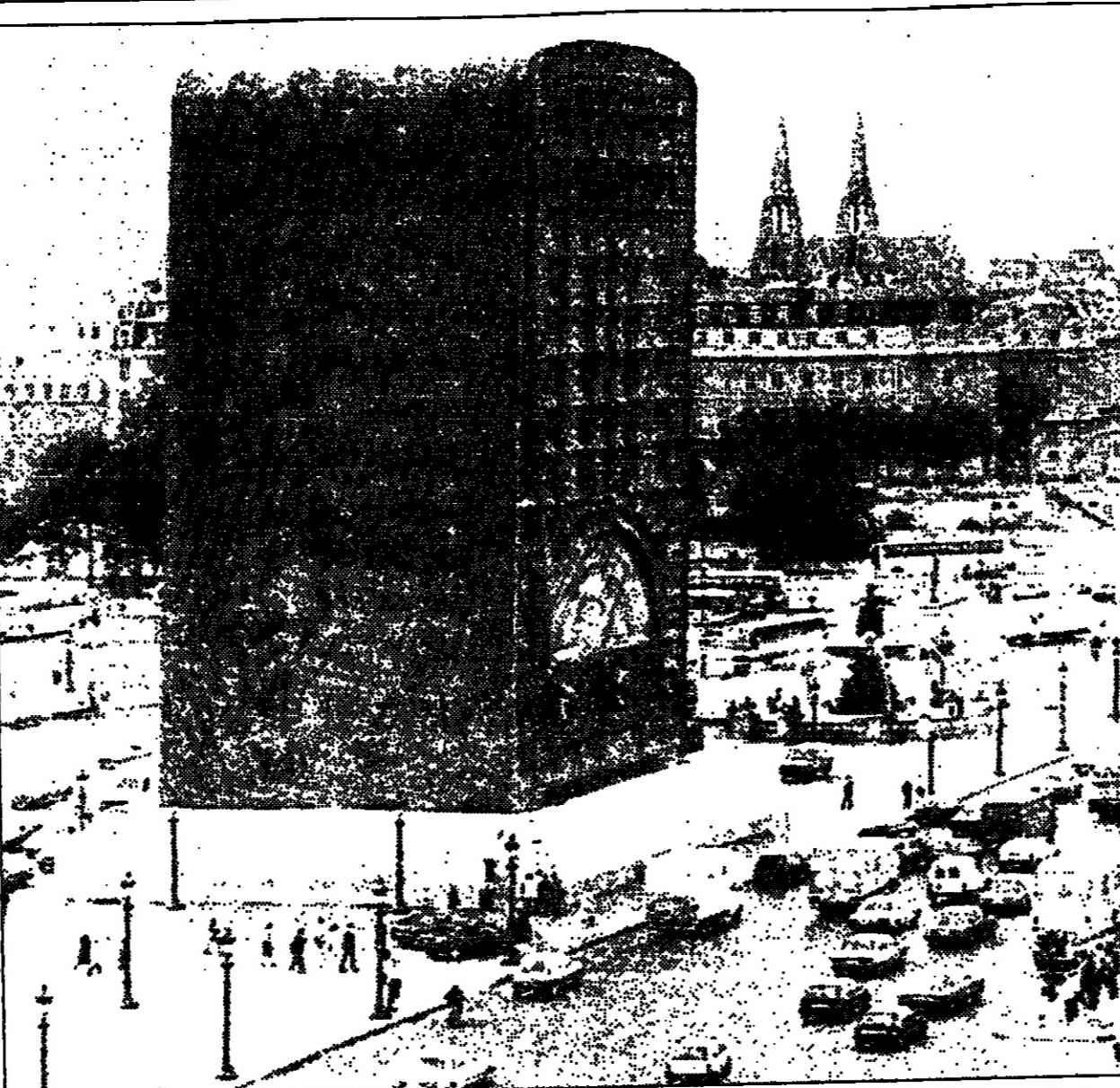
From LOUISE BYRNE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PRESIDENT Collor de Mello of Brazil failed to meet his own deadline yesterday for naming 360,000 public workers to be dismissed as a crucial part of his economic plan.

Ministers announced the dismissal of about 100,000 workers, but fell short of the target, which would cut back the civil service by up to 30 per cent.

The failure to cut public spending is the latest setback for Senator Collor, who completes 100 days in office on Friday. Inflation has been reduced from more than 70 per cent a month but is still at double figures. The planned sale of public companies had to be postponed and a wave of strikes shows increasing opposition from workers.

One of the first measures to be implemented in the economic austerity plan announced when the president



Radio traffic: Parisian drivers making their way around a giant replica of a radio relaying de Gaulle's wartime messages in Place de la Concorde yesterday, as France marked the 50th anniversary of his call to arms from London

## EC clears stage for meeting on political union

From MICHAEL BINION IN LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN Community foreign ministers yesterday cleared the way for an inter-governmental conference on political union this year, approving a detailed list of questions that must be considered by EC leaders at their summit in Dublin next week.

The discussions, together with those on economic and monetary union, were marked by a noticeably more flexible and enthusiastic participation by Britain, despite the government's doubts on the need for inter-governmental conferences on both issues. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, persuaded his colleagues to look seriously at most of the problems first raised by Britain. Spokesmen said he had not attempted any blocking measures.

Their report said political union had four main aims: to strengthen the community's capacity to take decisions, to make it more democratically responsive, to make its institutions more efficient, and to outline a common foreign and security policy.

They said any other European state that accepted the community's final goals could become a member. But in deepening political inte-

gration, several key questions had to be settled. The first was the scope of change: how much more responsibility should be transferred to the community, how would the notion of EC citizenship with specific rights be worked out, and how much joint cooperation should there be on such issues as the fight against drugs and in the political and judicial area.

Leaders would also have to discuss changes in existing institutions, and the role of the Council of Ministers. The conference must also look at democratic accountability — how much extra power should be given to the European parliament, and how should national parliaments be more involved?

On European monetary union, the ministers' discussions were overshadowed by an outburst from Jacques Delors, president of the commission, who appeared irritated by calls for further preparation and talk of a possible "two-speed Europe".

He rejected the suggestions and also attacked those who said there should be no links between the conferences on monetary and political union. The two, he insisted, should run in parallel.

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# Tamil rebels face all-out war launched by Colombo

FROM JAMES PRINGLE IN AMPARA, SRI LANKA

REFUGEES were fleeing from villages along Sri Lanka's eastern coast yesterday as the Sri Lankan Army and militant Tamil separatists prepared for what a government minister described as "all-out war".

"The ceasefire in the northeast has been abandoned," said Ranjan Wijeratne, minister of defence, referring to the failure of the second ceasefire in a week. "The northeast of the country is in a situation of all-out war and military commanders have been given authority to use any operational measures necessary to defeat the guerrillas," Mr Wijeratne added.

Moving in small, highly mobile groups, fighters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, some as young as 14, were entering villages in the east of the country and attacking police stations while firing rockets and mortars into army camps. In one case, soldiers claim an unidentified gas was used against them.

As the Sri Lankan Army was rushing reinforcements, including new armoured personnel carriers and scout cars, to the front, sources in Tiger-controlled areas said some fresh guerrilla troops were arriving by sea from the northern Jaffna peninsula, the main Tamil heartland.

Up to 15,000 refugees have fled the war zone and are seeking shelter in schools and government buildings here, local officials said. The northeastern town of Trincomalee is back in government hands, but sources said much of it had been destroyed by fire. They said the Tigers had evacuated up to 20,000 Tamil residents before the Sri Lankan Army entered.

Police and civilian vigilantes were said to have seized 37 Tamils, some of whom had been sheltering at Trincomalee hospital, and had taken them away for questioning amid fears that widespread revenge killings — even a

## 260 leave Liberia on last plane

**Afrique** — Another 260 Americans have fled Liberia in possibly the last US evacuation from Monrovia, the capital besieged by rebels. The refugees flew by chartered plane to Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to board a US military aircraft for Charleston, South Carolina. (Reuters)

### Gold denial

**Nicaragua** — Saudi Arabia has denied a report that it offered large amounts of gold for sale and insisted it had nothing to do with the recent fall in bullion prices. (Reuters)

### No fizz

**Europe** — Cafes, restaurants and hotels in northern France are boycotting Coca-Cola to protest against plans to install vending machines for soft drinks. (Reuters)

### Jumbo rampage

**Libreville** — Herds of elephants fleeing the noise made by timber workers' have destroyed farms in southern Gabon, the Gabon News Agency said. (AP)

### Karen attack

**Rangoon** — Security forces drove off Karen guerrillas who attacked a ferry on the Salween river in eastern Burma, wounding 17 passengers. (AP)

### Poisoned water

**Verdun** — This French town is without drinking water because of unexplained pollution. Trout placed in the water died. (AP)

### Death toll up

**Shadyside, Ohio** — The death toll from flash floods rose to 21 when a body was found in the Ohio river. Hopes faded for 16 missing people. (AP)

### Book bomb

**Ankara** — A bomb believed to have been planted by Islamic fundamentalists exploded in a shop selling religious books here, injuring eight people.

### Angola talks

**Lisbon** — Angola's government and the Unita rebels had talks near here at the weekend to discuss ending their 15-year civil war. (Reuters)

### Costly cat

**Adelaide** — The cat that survived a 48-day journey from London without food or water in a car container may become the most expensive feline in Australia. Whoever adopts the stowaway will have to pay £870 in quarantine fees. (AP)



First-year women students leave Peking university yesterday for two weeks of military training in Hebei province

## The best and brightest flee China

FROM CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

IT WAS a sad day for China's Central Ballet Troupe when the audience walked out and demanded their money back. Not because the dancing was bad but because there was not enough of it: there were too few ballerinas on stage.

More than 100 dancers, it transpired, had rioted off to the West. For as the brightest and best are leaving Hong Kong in anticipation of the Chinese takeover in 1997, there is a parallel flow of talent from the mainland.

As in Hong Kong, the mainland brain drain started long before the June 4 massacre but has been exacerbated by it and is now eroding an entire generation of artistic and academic skills.

In Hong Kong, the root

cause is anxiety about a future under a regime unfriendly to capitalism. In China, the cause is misery in the present tense state, caused not only by an ideologically imposed creative straitjacket but by massive underfunding of the arts and academia.

The Peking-backed paper which reported the ballet walkout explained that the troupe was so short of money that it could only afford to keep putting on the same old show, *Swan Lake*, night after night. As a result, some 130 ballet dancers had left the troupe since 1978, when China began to open its doors to the West.

Similarly, nearly 400 musicians have left the Central Philharmonic Orchestra and

Central Conservatory of Music. As for sports there are 100 Chinese professional table-tennis players in Japan and 20 in West Germany, according to an article which accused them of blindly worshipping money.

Students, too, see only a bleak future in China. One Western embassy reported a yearly 100 per cent increase in the number of university students applying for visas. In these circumstances, a diplomat said, the increase in visa applications after June 4 was in keeping with the general trend — it should be seen as "substantial but not unusual".

The most poignant symbol of despair came recently when Xu Jianjun — China's ambassador in Hong Kong for years,

whose job it was to reassure the people of Hong Kong that it was worth staying — himself fled to the United States where he is "resting" indefinitely. While the preferred destinations are the United States, Canada and Australia, visa applicants are prepared to consider anywhere that will take them. Even a less than ideal primary destination can act as a stepping-stone to other countries. The first objective is to leave China.

The number of Chinese students, for instance, in Malta has more than doubled since last June — a phenomenon put down to the increased number of Chinese students in Malta working their way through college in the way they know best.

## Cambodia hopes fade as fighting flares up again

From NEIL KELLY IN BANGKOK

HOPES of a ceasefire in Cambodia are receding as warring factions in the country raise the tempo of military operations.

After a three-hour battle on Sunday guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge and the army of Prince Sihanouk, the resistance leader, captured the strategically important provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 60 miles north of Phnom Penh, from government forces.

A spokesman for the guerrillas said they later withdrew to the outskirts of the city "for security reasons" and to safeguard the civilian population of about 50,000.

Both this operation and fighting in several other areas are putting in jeopardy the ceasefire agreement between the Phnom Penh government, headed by Hun Sen, the prime minister, and the non-communist resistance groups, namely Prince Sihanouk's forces and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The truce was agreed during a meeting in Tokyo earlier this month. The non-communist factions agreed not to initiate military operations after the end of July, but the Khmer Rouge said it would ignore the agreement. Indeed, Prince Sihanouk said at the time that the agreement was worthless without Khmer Rouge approval.

Cambodians travelling to and from the Thai border say they can now move freely and quickly across country compared with a year ago. They are rarely challenged by government forces who, they say, appear to control less territory than previously and are clearly less willing to fight. They say they frequently see government soldiers fraternising with the guerrillas belonging to all the resistance factions.

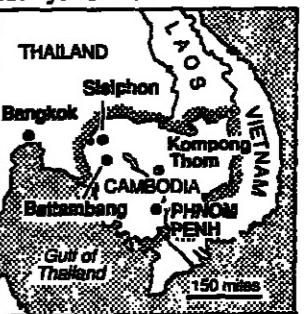
The Phnom Penh government had not mentioned the Kompong Thom attack but diplomatic reports said government forces had tried to recapture the city, which controls all routes to the capital and the northern provinces of Cnemier Reap, Oddar Meaney and Preah Vihear.

The Khmer Rouge radio and a Sihanouk spokesman said the guerrillas had been able to overrun the city because of the "co-operation" of people there. They said that resistance forces now controlled all of Kompong Thom province which is one of the richest in Cambodia.

About 1,500 Sihanouk guerrillas attacked Kompong Thom from the northwest and an unknown number of Khmer Rouge from the south. The city was defended by some 1,000 special police who are said to be more reliable and aggressive than regular army units, now weakened by desertion and low morale.

The guerrillas said they captured four Soviet-built T-54 tanks, other vehicles and some heavy artillery.

Western intelligence sources in Bangkok confirmed there had been fighting at Kompong Thom but did not know the situation there now. They said it would not be



## Splits appear in Israel coalition

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN JERUSALEM

DAVID Levy, the new Israeli foreign minister, clashed with Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, over the Middle East peace process and control of Israeli foreign policy yesterday, revealing the first cracks in the week-old right-wing coalition government.

Mr Levy was reportedly to be furious that Mr Shamir had issued statements construed by the United States and Egypt as hardline without referring to the foreign ministry. An unrepentant Mr Shamir yesterday launched further initiatives, inviting President Assad of Syria for talks in Israel and at the same time calling on America to end its dialogue with the Palestine

Disagreements also emerged in the Israeli leadership over Soviet Jewish immigration, with senior officials opposing a demand by Ariel Sharon, the flamboyant housing minister and former war hero, for exclusive powers over immigration.

Uri Gordon, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, accused the new government of endangering a

further influx of Soviet Jews by failing to make clear that it was discouraging new immigrants from settling in the occupied territories.

Mr Levy, aged 52, has been labelled a hawk on the Palestinian issue over the past year. In the previous Likud-Labour coalition, in which he was minister of housing and deputy prime minister, Mr Levy joined the hardline Mr Sharon in imposing constraints on Mr Shamir's plan for Palestinian elections, thus in effect undermining it.

Mr Levy also supported ultra-nationalist Jewish settlers in the West Bank and, to US dismay, secretly channelled government money to

Jewish militants who took over St John's Hospice, a Christian property in Jerusalem's Old City. Mr Levy has also made no secret of his ambition to succeed Mr Shamir as prime minister.

Yesterday officials emphasised that foreign ministers tended to become more flexible when confronted with the realities of world diplomacy. A Moroccan Jew by origin and hence idolised by Israel's poor but influential Sephardi community, Mr Levy is seen as the new face of an Israel which has steadily become more Middle Eastern and less European. He speaks almost no English, in contrast to the European-born or Americanised Israelis who have traditionally formed Israel's elite.

Mr Levy spent several days in hospital last week after suffering a mild heart attack, reportedly as a result of being exhausted by the intensive coalition negotiations.

Yesterday, however, he made his presence felt, letting it be known that he intended to visit Washington and also that he wanted to have talks with President Mubarak of Egypt. Israeli newspapers said Mr Levy had instructed foreign ministry officials to withhold a message to Mr Mubarak from Mr Shamir because it had not been co-ordinated with him.

Mr Levy was also said to be unhappy that Mr Shamir had appeared to reject out of hand the American proposal for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo.

While the local authorities have been struggling to ensure San Francisco's reputation for enlightenment on AIDS and homosexuality, policemen have been asking for gloves and goggles to protect themselves from contamination.

The flames were fanned last week when a senior police officer commented on television about unsubstantiated rumours that homosexuals were planning to hurl bags of contaminated blood. "I'm not saying I would take a gun out and shoot him but I'm not going to say I wouldn't," the officer said. He was subsequently assigned to a desk.

The force has appointed male and female homosexual officers to coordinate operations and required all officers to watch a videotape that attempts to explain why the protesters are so angry.

The militants say the government still regards the disease as a product of the sexual and racial ghetto. "I'm utterly ashamed of the way my country and society have responded to this disease," said Pat Christen, the San Francisco ACT-UP leader. The

increasingly violent tactics of the militants are now separating them from the scientific and more moderate gay communities. These have drawn comfort from gains over the past year which have included a Congressional decision to spend one billion dollars over two years as "disaster relief" for AIDS care and research.

There is evidence that prejudice over AIDS persists, despite the efforts of President Bush and other leaders to demonstrate a new understanding for the victims. The American Civil Liberties Union reported on widespread patterns of discrimination in insurance, housing, health care and employment. What was more, one third of all people who experienced discrimination do not have the disease, the group said.

In New York, several thousand militant gays disrupted traffic at the weekend in protests against "gashashing". At one stage an angry mob surrounded the Greenwich Village flat of Edward Koch, the former mayor, and heckled and jeered him until he was rescued by police.

Europe has a voice that hopefully will be heard," King Husain said, "but there are extremists waiting and doing their utmost to destroy any future for the people of this area, and to make any progress towards peace a thing of the past."

The *Asahi* newspaper said the purchase, even though made in his side's name, came just three weeks after the Kaifu cabinet was inaugurated last August and it may have violated rules brought in last summer banning ministers from share-dealing.

The *Asahi* reported: "Under such circumstances, and especially because Mr Ando has been called Kaifu's treasurer, it is not too much to say that the prime minister himself broke the rule he had laid down."



Mr Shamir addressing school students at Petah Tikva, near Tel Aviv, yesterday

## Protests will fuel emotions at Aids meeting

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

THOUSANDS of homosexuals are planning to give dramatic voice to their anger and despair when the International Conference on AIDS opens in San Francisco tomorrow, the first time that the annual forum is being held in the city most identified with the disease.

The high emotion that surrounds the conference has been compounded this year by the growing militancy of America's gay community and by US laws which bar "sexual deviants" and AIDS patients from entering the country. The Bush administration relaxed the rules, allowing conference participants to apply for special waivers, but that was not enough to prevent boycotts by more than 100 groups, including the International Red Cross, the European Community, the World Council of Churches and the French government.

As the medical experts and policy experts take stock of the epidemic now in its second decade, AIDS activists from the US and around the

## Husain in peace plea over Kaifu

From A CORRESPONDENT IN DUBAI

KING Husain of Jordan last night called on Europe, and particularly the United Kingdom, to play a fuller part in the search for a Middle East peace. He suggested that it might be time for Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, to meet Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as a gesture of support.

"I suppose they are in touch, and the meeting might be a welcome development. The PLO have done everything they were ever asked to do to meet the criteria that were set for them," he said. "They have not got much to show for it, but it is to their credit that they did what they have done so far."

King Husain, who is one of the West's most loyal allies in the Arab world, said the peace plan put forward by James Baker, the US Secretary of State, seemed to be dead and buried, leaving Europe and Britain with an important role to play.

"Britain in particular has its links with the area, it has its position within Europe, and it has access to the United States. There is very definitely a positive influence that it could contribute," he said during a satellite interview from Amman.

He agreed that a meeting with Mr Arafat would be a welcome sign of confidence from Britain at a time when the Americans seem to be losing interest in maintaining their dialogue with the PLO. The PLO chairman met William Waldegrave, the foreign office minister, last year but has never had a formal meeting with a British cabinet minister.

"The *Asahi* newspaper said the purchase, even though made in his side's name, came just three weeks after the Kaifu cabinet was inaugurated last August and it may have violated rules brought in last summer banning ministers from share-dealing.

The *Asahi* reported: "Under such circumstances, and especially because Mr Ando has been called Kaifu's treasurer, it is not too much to say that the prime minister himself broke the rule he had laid down."





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## FLEXIBLE RESPONSE

The debate on the defence estimates in the House of Commons this week takes place in the shadow of the government's review of "options for change", the most far-reaching attempt to remodel British defence strategy since Labour abandoned Britain's defence commitments east of Suez. Tom King, the defence secretary, did well yesterday to lower some of the House's more extravagant expectations of an early "peace dividend". Defence spending taps cannot be turned on and off, and the other, private, debate between a small group of ministers and senior officials, the outcome of which will be presented to the cabinet next month, is not primarily concerned with the volume of defence spending.

The pursuit of cost-effectiveness and value for money is important, but the primary task of the "options for change" team is to respond to the dramatic improvement in East-West relations. The correct moves will not necessarily translate into immediate reductions in spending, although yesterday's cancellation of the next batch of Tornados for the RAF indicates the government's readiness to cut back firmly on excess equipment.

There is still instability and uncertainty in Eastern Europe, of which the violence in Romania is unlikely to be the last example. Mr King also reminded the Commons yesterday that, even if the West's best hopes for conventional East-West force reductions are fulfilled, the Soviet Union's continuing military strength could not be ignored. That said, Mr King is luckier than his forerunners. Whatever happens now in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, his advisers are unanimous that the threat from the Warsaw Pact, which has dictated the size and shape of all western defence budgets for so long, has virtually disappeared. In restructuring the armed forces, he has the opportunity, and obligation, to be bold.

He does not need to look for another enemy. The argument that defence planning should now concentrate on possible intervention in far-away places, such as the Middle East, the Far East and Africa, obviously attractive to defence chiefs, should be resisted. Talk of "force projection" conjures up the Mountbatten concept of a deep-water navy patrolling the globe, ready to intervene at a moment's notice in brushfire wars.

There should be no place for romanticism in

ministerial thinking. But greater flexibility is the answer, viewed from a different standpoint. Huge static armies in central Europe must give place to mobile, flexible, forces. But this should not imply that Nato rapid deployment forces will be on standby to intervene in regional conflicts around the world. For Mr King, the sole yardstick should be the need to transform the present mix of heavyweight forces and lighter, flexible units into restructured, streamlined services. Without exaggerated emphasis on "out of area" capability, adequately flexible forces would be capable of responding to trouble in central Europe or elsewhere, as part of Nato or, if necessary, alone.

The heavy concentration of troops and equipment in the British Army of the Rhine will be abandoned. Here Mr King should not confine himself to tinkering, withdrawing one of the three armoured divisions or even just a number of units from all the divisions, while waiting for conventional arms control negotiations to dictate the speed and shape of force reductions. There is no longer any need to wait for the Vienna talks to set a timetable. The options for change review must produce proposals that can be implemented irrespective of the multilateral arms control process.

Britain is likely to need only one division in West Germany, no longer called the British Army of the Rhine but merged into a multinational corps. The question then would be how to adapt and equip smaller, home-based, forces for a mobile role. That in turn would imply changes in the RAF and Royal Navy, with fewer Tornado squadrons in Germany, less emphasis on anti-submarine frigates and a sensible expansion of amphibious capabilities.

Mr King, undoubtedly supported by the prime minister, has so far adopted a very cautious public stance. But the team handling the review includes some of the defence ministry's most forward-looking and free-thinking civil servants. The team has, wisely, been kept small, and the defence bureaucracy held at arm's length. Its members should be encouraged to treat nothing as sacred, and to hone the number of "options" to a politically manageable total. What Mr King and the cabinet need is a document that lays out precisely a short list of recommendations, radical enough to effect a genuine transformation of the armed services in the 1990s.

## GANGING UP ON THE IRA

The arrest of a third suspected member of the IRA on the Dutch-Belgian border yesterday, following that of two others on Saturday, is a significant reward for the enhancement of co-operation between the European Community's anti-terrorist forces over the past few years. A fourth man is still being sought, but there must be no relaxation of this impressive joint effort, even if he too is caught. This summer, IRA attacks on British servicemen and other civilians in West Germany and the Low Countries have become both more frequent and more audacious. The Community's interior ministers are unanimous in assessing the threat posed by the IRA; it is Europe's most dangerous indigenous terrorist gang.

Only Irish terrorism has become a European phenomenon. To be sure, Basque separatists, Italian anarchists or neo-fascists and the West German Red Army Faction can and do operate across the increasingly open borders of the Community. The Red Army Faction was also able, until the last few weeks, to use East Berlin as a bolt-hole; indeed, most terrorist groups have until recently obtained help from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Several Arab governments and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are also known to have provided money, arms or training in the past.

But the only European terrorists who bear comparison with their Arab counterparts are the IRA. Only the IRA maintains a network of sympathisers that extends into several EC countries; its murder squads move swiftly from one to the other, confusing the security forces by mounting a wide variety of attacks on vulnerable British targets. Only the IRA benefits from large-scale fund-raising in the United States.

Only the IRA can count on hitherto insuperable obstacles to the extradition of its

suspected terrorists from one EC member, Ireland, to another, Britain. One of the suspects arrested on Saturday, Donna Maguire, appears to have been wanted by the West German authorities in connection with two attacks last year. An informal approach by the West German federal prosecutor for her extradition was made to the Irish authorities, but formal moves seem to have been deferred until it was too late. German red tape, ignorance of Irish extradition law, paucity of evidence or sheer bungling may all have been responsible for the fact that Maguire never had to face extradition proceedings after her release. The Irish judge who acquitted Maguire described the circumstances of her arrest as "extremely suspicious, to say the least".

This was scarcely an advertisement for the smooth functioning of the European Community's concerted counter-attack. Irish politicians cannot reasonably accuse West German justice of harbouring the anti-Irish prejudices sometimes attributed to the British police or courts. Equally, the West Germans cannot reasonably complain of Irish intransigence if their own officials did indeed fail to serve a warrant for extradition in the prescribed way.

That some of the facts of this case are now public may be embarrassing for the Irish and the West German governments, though both have refused to accept any blame. But it is good for the same majority of people in both countries who detest the IRA. In much the same way, last week's admission by the British director of public prosecutions that the convictions of seven Irish people in 1976 were unsafe was salutary for the reputation of British justice. If the European Community is serious about defeating the IRA, its member governments must become ready to admit their mistakes.

## CONSPICUOUS DESTITUTION

Hundreds of young people camp out in the streets of London every night. In increasing numbers they are doing so in other large British cities. The alarm and pity this causes to the populace has at last communicated itself to the government, which has responded with a mixture of proposals. The most substantial is a programme to set up emergency shelters and hostels in London.

Concentrating on the capital first in this way might prove to have been a miscalculation, for one result could be to make London a more attractive place to the homeless. The government would therefore do well to treat its immediate programme as a short-term expedient. It should not wait too long before backing up its provision of emergency shelters in London with the same elsewhere, and then preparing a more fundamental attack on this complex phenomenon. Merely to move the "cardboard cities" indoors will not be enough.

Conspicuous destitution is no advertisement either for London or for government policy, even though neither is directly to blame. The very prosperity of London is undoubtedly a magnet to homeless young people from the provinces; and the publicity its cardboard cities have been given in the past has unwittingly signalled that survival there is possible without a roof over one's head. The prospect sounds immensely unattractive, but the experience is evidently not unattractive enough.

The government has not yet devised a formula for paying adequate social security to young people which does not incidentally encourage them into a life of welfare dependency, but it must keep trying. Until an answer is found young people can find themselves

trapped on the streets by their own lack of means and high London rents. The simplistic assumption that all young people can expect to be housed by their parents, which is still in theory an element in government policy, ignores the upheavals in family life resulting from widespread divorce and remarriage.

One of the more surprising and disturbing features of the phenomenon is that empty beds

exist every night in shelters and hostels run by voluntary agencies, often not far from these illicit encampments and well known to those living there. There is more to this baffling problem than poverty alone, or lack of facilities alone. The state of mind of the young people concerned is often as depressed as their surroundings, their general mood of apathy and indifference being stirred only by the need to eat and to resort to petty crime to obtain the means.

Coaxing homeless young people into the new shelters will need some psychological subtlety if the plan is to work. The task is not merely to empty the streets at night, but to bring back into society those who have been squeezed (or have squeezed themselves) out of it. That will need a ladder of accommodation, from the streets to shelters, from shelters to flats or more formal hostels, and from there to something approaching normality.

The proposals include a scheme of counselling, and if that ladder is to be climbed some encouragement has to be available. In fact many of the young people living rough are scarcely more than children whose parents have failed them, and who are too young to have learnt how to take charge of their own lives.

## Proposed changes on abortion

From Lord Brightman

Sir, In his letter (June 11) the Bishop of Gloucester says that the General Synod, despite enquiries, had been unable to establish just what the law on abortion, as proposed to be amended, would allow.

The conditions in which it is proposed that a pregnancy may lawfully be terminated clinically are set out in clause 34 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill as amended in committee by the House of Commons. The clause in fact expresses in statutory language the same conclusions as were reached in 1988 unanimously by a select committee of the House of Lords, of which I had the honour to be chairman and of which the bishop was a distinguished member.

Clause 34, as it now stands, would reduce the maximum gestational age for terminating a pregnancy from 28 weeks to 24 weeks across the whole field, with only two exceptions, one relating to the state of health of the mother, and the other relating to the state of health of the unborn child.

As regards the former, there are three relevant gradations:

1. If the medical diagnosis is "risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman", a termination is permissible under the existing law down to the 28th week of pregnancy. The Bill proposes to reduce this to 24 weeks.

2. If, however, the diagnosis is "risk to the life of the pregnant woman", the law is and has been, since long before the Abortion Act 1967, that "abortion up to birth" is permissible. The up to birth

3. The only other case dependent on the health of the mother, in which a termination would be permissible up to birth under the proposed legislation, would be if

## Gas competition

From Mr I. W. Whitting

Sir, There are some fundamental misconceptions contained in your leading article ("Keeping up the pressure", June 12), which result in a thoroughly misleading view of the effective and efficient performance of British Gas since privatisation.

In the contract gas market, gas-on-gas competition is being actively pursued. Our pipeline system is available for use by any independent supplier and 3,000 requests have already been received.

On the tariff side, the review of the formula was provided for in the prospectus issued at the time of the privatisation of British Gas and follows the pattern set for the review of the British Telecom formula two years ago. To say that it comes now as a new initiative to remedy identified problems is wrong. Indeed the Director General of Gas Supply has said that he enters upon the review with no preconceptions.

Your comment that the privatisation of electricity avoids the pitfalls of the privatisation of gas is nonsense. Much of the generation of electricity for the foreseeable future will be split between the two large suppliers, PowerGen and National Power. For gas, 95 per cent is contracted from a multitude of international oil and other companies through at least 35 separate contracts. There has never been anything equivalent to the CEBG's monopoly of power stations to break up.

Yours faithfully,

IVAN WHITTING (HQ Director of Corporate Affairs),

British Gas,

Rivervill House,

152 Grosvenor Road, SW1.

June 13.

Your comment that the privatisation of electricity avoids the pitfalls of the privatisation of gas is nonsense. Much of the generation of electricity for the foreseeable future will be split between the two large suppliers, PowerGen and National Power. For gas, 95 per cent is contracted from a multitude of international oil and other companies through at least 35 separate contracts. There has never been anything equivalent to the CEBG's monopoly of power stations to break up.

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## HORIZONS

# Jobs for the job-finders

**L**ike many industries that go through a period of rapid growth, the employment agency business has suffered, unfairly perhaps, from a poor reputation. "Oh no, not another agency," is a common response in personnel departments to calls from agency staff seeking new business.

There are certainly employment agencies whose standards are lacking. Yet a concerted effort is being made to improve not only the image but also the quality of service and training provided by employment agency staff, or recruitment consultants, as they prefer to be called.

A growing number of consultants are taking a new qualification, the Associated Examining Board Certificate in Recruitment Practice, run by the Institute of Employment Consultants. The certificate is aimed at agency staff with some experience, typically about two years. An increasing number of colleges throughout Britain are offering the course, and it can also be taken by correspondence. Those who pass the examination can study for the institute's more advanced Diploma in Recruitment Practice.

John Lees, the institute's chief executive, sees the certificate as "a first step towards a time when all consultants are required to take a basic qualification".

As training is now recognised as a priority, the growing acceptance of a national qualification and training route for people who play a key role in assessing and placing job-seekers in work is timely.

The certificate is aimed at all

**The employment agency business is trying hard to improve its image while providing a good service. Helen Steadman meets the people who give it the professional touch**

sectors of the industry, comprising the six or seven high-street "names" and thousands of small businesses. Most agencies deal with secretarial, clerical and other office staff, sometimes with industrial and technical placements. Specialist agencies deal with particular categories such as nurses, accountants and computer staff, or executive placements, including headhunting.

"Recruitment is the people industry," Mr Lees says. It attracts those with confidence, personality, excellent communication skills and a knack for putting people at their ease. Typically, it is a second job — many people joining agencies have a background in sales, personnel or office work. There are no formal entry qualifications, but more and more graduates are choosing recruitment as a career.

Trainees joining an agency can expect to become consultants within three months. Earnings, usually based on a combination of salary and commission, can be high. It is not uncommon for consultants in their early twenties to be earning £25,000.

It is, however, a commercial, high-pressure field. Although interviewing and selecting candidates and matching them to vacancies are an important part of

the work, consultants spend much of their time selling job applicants to employers.

To some extent this may be done in a relatively low-key way, by circulating lists of candidates and by visiting employers to obtain job specifications, but the hard sell is used too. Most consultants spend some of their time cold-calling — making calls to possible sources of new business — and people coming into agency work usually find this the most difficult aspect of their job. Resilience is essential.

**T**he work also requires good organisational and administrative skills, for keeping records of applicants, interviews and placements, and for making all the necessary arrangements to ensure that the right candidate or temporary arrives on time and at the right place.

There is a joke in the industry that, of all the applicants who register with agencies, it is often those with an unusual background who are offered jobs in the agency itself. One example is 28-year-old Helen Ashby, who, after taking a degree and working for Marks & Spencer as an assistant staff manager, made the seemingly surprising step of joining a small

local agency. She became frustrated at Marks & Spencer but was unsure exactly what she wanted to do, so she registered with an agency. To her surprise, the agency offered her a job as a consultant.

"It took the company a lot of time and effort to persuade me," she says. "I think the owner was a shrewd judge of character and was more aware of my abilities than I was. She also understood, perhaps better than I did, why I needed to be in a smaller company."

Since making that step — with no regrets — Mrs Ashby has worked for two agencies and dealt with both temporary and permanent placements. Her first post, in Horsham, West Sussex, involved finding permanent jobs for technical staff. After only just three months she was promoted to the post of branch manager in nearby Worthing, where she also took on responsibility for the management of temporaries.

Consultants tend to specialise in either permanent placements or managing work-force of temps, but like Mrs Ashby, they can transfer from one specialisation to another. The main difference between the two, in Mrs Ashby's experience, is the pace. Handling the temps is hectic. A client can telephone at 9 am, wanting a secretary by 10 am, and the consultant has to drop everything to try to arrange for someone to be there. "You're in a more reactive role," Mrs Ashby explains, "whereas on the permanent side, you do have the luxury of a little more time."

After gaining a year's experience, Mrs Ashby moved to a large independent agency in her home town, Nottingham, where she was initially responsible for organising temps. The agency, Baugh Gaffney, takes the trouble to make an in-depth study of every client's personnel specifications, and has a good reputation in the area, supplying staff to the town's main employers, as well as many smaller companies.

In 1989 Mrs Ashby was one of the first to pass the certifi-



Another applicant: Helen Ashby meets a job-seeker at the Nottingham agency she now manages

cate exam. She found the course valuable, and directly applicable to all the main areas of her work. It is no coincidence that after completing the course she was promoted to agency manager. Now, reporting to the directors, she is responsible for motivating, directing and training consultants.

Mrs Ashby believes the chal-

lenge of the 1990s will be to persuade employers to take older workers, as fewer young people will be entering the job market. "It is going to get tougher," she says. "There will be fewer applicants, and a lot of agencies may have a real struggle." Consultants with professional skills and qualifications are going to be the people to cope with this more difficult labour market.

• Further information: Institute of Employment Consultants, 6 Guildford Road, Woking, Surrey GU22 7P. (0483 766442).

Continued on page 33

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Benevolent Fund Limited  
(Registered Charity 261245)

need to appoint a new



## COMPANY SECRETARY/ CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Commencing Salary (including London Allowance)  
in region of £30,000.

The R.I.C.S. Benevolent Fund is seeking to appoint a Company Secretary/Chief Executive. Applicants are sought with a strong yet sympathetic personality, who like and are good at dealing with people, and who can lead 12 staff. The successful applicant will work alongside the present Secretary until his retirement in Spring 1991.

The Fund helps at home and abroad and provides a Welfare and Advisory Service; it serves over 83,000 members of the Institution, former members, together with their dependants. Investments total over £3½ Million.

The Secretary is responsible to the Management Committee for the running of the Fund in accordance with policies laid down; specific duties include guiding and servicing Specialist Sub-Committees, representations to government and local government and close liaison with the Institution's branches and other charities.

Previous experience in the Charity/Welfare/Social Services field would be an advantage. Preferred Age Range 40 - 55.

Application Form and further details can be obtained from the Secretary, The R.I.C.S. Benevolent Fund Limited, 2nd Floor, Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9RJ (071-387 0578). The closing date for applications is Friday, 20 July 1990.

## LEGAL



## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Common/Commercial Law  
£17,706-£27,258 depending upon experience plus attractive superannuation and car leasing package (Pay award pending)

We require an additional Solicitor to join our growing legal team located in the captivating and historic spa town of Harrogate. This expansion reflects increasing demand for legal advice and assistance, in particular following the introduction of Crown immunity for hospital medical and dental staff causing a significant increase in medico-legal litigation and advisory work.

The successful applicant will specialise in medical negligence and commercial litigation including building and engineering contract disputes and will also undertake general commercial work associated with contract preparation and related advice.

Yorkshire Regional Health Authority  
Working towards Equal Opportunities

## MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL OUT-PATIENT MANAGER

The Out-Patient Services are a key area in the provision of patient care in this internationally renowned hospital. The number of patients treated equals that of any Health Authority in the country.

Candidates should be self motivated, have good communication skills and be able to demonstrate a previous record of achievement. In implementing the changes in the delivery of Out-Patient Services which will occur as a result of the NHS White Paper it will be important to demonstrate leadership. The post involves a significant element of management structure and will provide an opportunity for career progression in general management.

Salary Scale £16,453 - £17,025 or Scale 6 £17,706 - £19,917, depending on experience, plus London Weighting Allowance.

For further details and application form, please contact the Personnel Department, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City Road, London, EC1V 2PD. Telephone: 071 253 3411 Ext 2431/2433 or Answerphone 071 252 8554.

Closing Date: 4 July 1990.

## PUBLIC & HEALTHCARE

### QUEENSLAND PROVINCIAL CITY HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA JUNIOR, SENIOR AND PRINCIPAL HOUSE OFFICERS

Applications are invited for positions of second and subsequent year House Officers for 1991 at the following hospitals -

#### BUNDABERG (233 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Anaesthetist, Staff Surgeon, Staff Orthopaedic Surgeon, 4 Registrar/Principal House Officers, 6 Resident Medical Officers, Visiting Specialists in Chest Diseases, Dermatology, Endoscopy, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medicine, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Surgery and Urology.

#### CAIRNS (447 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics and ICU, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry, Surgery, Emergency Medicine and Critical Care, Radiology, Endoscopy, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Medicine, Paediatrics, General Practitioner, Pathologists, 19 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 23 Resident Medical Officers (includes Relieving and FMP), 37 Visiting Specialists.

#### GOLD COAST (472 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Directors of Emergency Medicine and Critical Care, Radiology, Endoscopy, Medicine, Pathology and Urology, 5 Senior Registrars and G.P. Emergency Department, 11 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 21 Resident Medical Officers, 40 Visiting Specialists. Recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

#### IPSWICH (358 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Accident and Emergency, Orthopaedics, Radiology, Endoscopy, Medicine, Pathology and Urology, 6 Senior Registrars and G.P. Emergency Department, 11 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 21 Resident Medical Officers, 40 Visiting Specialists. Recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

#### MACKAY (255 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Director of Anaesthesia, Casualty, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Psychiatry, Senior Anaesthetists, 4 Senior Medical Officers (3 O.R.D., 1 Psychiatry), 6 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 11 Resident Medical Officers, Visiting Specialists in Anaesthesia, E.N.T., Eye, Medicine, Neurosurgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Pathology, Radiology, Radionuclide, Orthopaedics, Radiology and Urology.

#### MARYBOROUGH (429 BEDS INCL NURSING HOME 104 AND HOSTEL 54)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Director of Accident and Emergency, Director of Orthopaedics, 10 Senior Registrars, Senior Paediatric Registrar, 5 Principal House Officers, 8 Resident Medical Officers (includes cover for Doomsday and Mornington Island), Visiting Specialists in Anaesthesia, Cardiology, Child Psychiatry, Endocrinology, Ear Nose and Throat, Gastroenterology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Oral Surgery (Dental), Orthopaedic, Paediatrics, Physician, Radiology, Radionuclide, Respiratory, Urology and Surgery.

#### MOUNT ISA (155 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Director of Surgery, Medicine, Accident and Emergency, Orthopaedics, Radiology, Endoscopy, 6 Senior Registrars and G.P. Emergency Department, 11 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 8 Resident Medical Officers, Visiting Specialists in Anaesthesia, Cardiology, Child Psychiatry, Endocrinology, Ear Nose and Throat, Gastroenterology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Oral Surgery (Dental), Orthopaedic, Paediatrics, Physician, Radiology, Radionuclide, Respiratory, Urology and Surgery.

#### NAMBOUR (229 BEDS PLUS NURSING HOME 80)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics/Intensive Care, Emergency Medicine, Medicine, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Orthopaedics, Psychiatry, Surgery, 3 Senior Registrars, 3 Senior Medical Officers, 4 Registrars, 10 Principals Officers (includes cover for Doomsday and Mornington Island), Visiting Specialists in Anaesthesia, Cardiology, Child Psychiatry, Endocrinology, Ear Nose and Throat, Gastroenterology, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Orthopaedics, Pathology, Paediatrics, Psychiatry, Radiology, Rheumatology, Surgery and Urology.

#### REDCLIFFE (340 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics, Intensive Care, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Medicine, Orthopaedics, Pathology and Surgery as well as a Staff Pathologist and a Staff Anaesthetist, 11 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 15 Resident Medical Officers and 20 Visiting Specialists.

#### ROCKHAMPTON (405 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics, Accident and Emergency Department, Intensive Care, Obstetrics/Gynaecology, Medicine, Orthopaedics, Pathology and Surgery as well as a Staff Pathologist and a Staff Anaesthetist, 11 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 15 Resident Medical Officers and 20 Visiting Specialists. Recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

#### TOOWOOMBA (483 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Directors of Anaesthetics, Endocrinology, Medicine, Orthopaedics, Pathology, Psychiatry, Surgery, 2 Senior Registrars and G.P. Emergency Department, 12 Registrars/Principal House Officers, 21 Resident Medical Officers (opportunity for FMP training) and 33 Visiting Specialists. The hospital is recognised by Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

#### TOWNSVILLE (505 BEDS)

Medical Staff: Medical Superintendent, Deputy Medical Superintendent, Assistant Medical Superintendent, Co-ordinator-Mental Health, Medical Superintendent (Kororoit Hospital), Nurses, Radiographer, Radiologist, Senior Radiographer, Staff Physiotherapist, Staff Dietitian, Staff Paediatrician, 1 Staff Radiologist, 1 Staff Psychiatrist, Staff Obstetrician, 23 Medical Registrars/Principal House Officers, 30 Resident Medical Officers and 37 Visiting Specialists. The hospital is recognised by the Colleges for resident training and by the University for teaching of final year medical students.

#### WOLSTON PARK HOSPITAL

258 beds, commenced January 1981 opening gradually, 178 beds presently in use. Full-time Medical staff 45 including 14 Specialists and General Practitioners, 15 Principal House Officers and Registrars, 13 House Officers and Interns. Visiting Consultant Staff. Rotating terms in Medicine, Surgery, Orthopaedics, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Radiology, Endocrinology, Psychiatry, Pathology, Radiology, Endocrinology and Urology. Adult post-graduate educational programme, emphasis on Family Medicine. Applicants required to find own accommodation.

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#### ROYAL BRISBANE HOSPITAL

122 beds, 72 full-time Specialists, 147 Registrars, Medicine, Radiology, 184 Resident Medical Officers including rotational posts, plus Visiting Consultant Staff. The Royal Brisbane Hospital and the available rotational positions at other institutions including Royal Children's Hospital and Royal Women's Hospital provide terms in all Medical and Surgical Specialties, Accident and Emergency, Medicine, Anaesthesia, Paediatrics, Obstetrics, Gynaecology and General Practice.

#### ROYAL CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

241 beds, 11 full-time Specialists, 37 Registrars and Visiting Consultant Staff. First Year Resident Medical Officers rotate from the Royal Brisbane Hospital and the Royal Women's Hospital. Five second and third year Resident Medical Officers may be appointed for twelve months or for six months rotating in conjunction with appointments at the Royal Brisbane Hospital or the Royal Women's Hospital.

#### ROYAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

352 beds, 5 full-time Specialists, 12 Registrars and 3 Resident Medical Officers rotated from other hospitals. Two Resident Medical Officer positions are available for six months appointments rotating in conjunction with appointment at the Royal Brisbane Hospital and the Royal Children's Hospital.

#### MATER MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL

(including Adults, Children and Maternity Units) 200 beds, 100 beds presently in use. 26 full-time Specialists, 52 Registrars, 60 Resident Medical Officers plus Visiting Consultant Staff. The group provide programmes for gaining broad additional experience for varying periods subject to negotiation in Medicine, Surgery, Surgical Specialties, Obstetrics, Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Radiology, Pathology, Paediatrics, General Practice and Accident and Emergency training.

#### THE PRINCE CHARLES HOSPITAL

842 beds, 32 full-time Specialists, 32 Registrars, 22 House Officers plus Visiting Consultant Staff. The hospital provides the specialised Cardio-thoracic services for the state of Queensland and, in addition, there are units for Psychiatry, Plastic Orthopaedics and Geriatrics. Terms will be available in Psychiatry, Cardiology, Thoracic Medicine, Orthopaedics, Surgery, General Practice, Maternal and Child Health, Radiology, Gynaecology, Pathology, Paediatrics, General Practice and Accident and Emergency training.

#### PRINCESS ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL

JUN 19 1990

What problems will 'official' homeless shelters face? Sally Brompton consults an expert



Helping the helpless: Joanna Wade outside Carrington House, a hostel for homeless men in Deptford, south-east London, which is being closed down

## Words from the street-wise

**J**oanna Wade has nothing against do-gooders. She is, after all, one herself, a shining example of the ability of committed volunteers to overcome all obstacles. But when it comes to the government's proposals to provide shelter for the homeless people sleeping rough on inner-city streets, she believes it is a job for highly-qualified professionals.

The government's plan to move the homeless into shelters is likely to be fraught with hazards, according to Miss Wade.

She is very well qualified to know. As the organizer of Crisis, the charity in London for the single homeless which provides shelter, food, clothing and medical care, Miss Wade has 14 years of first-hand experience of the administrative complexities.

Simply finding a suitable empty building can prove a nightmare. "We ask help from everyone from commercial estate agents to the Church Commissioners," she says. Members of the public also telephone with suggestions about "an empty building around the corner".

Last year, it was not until the end of November that the Rover Group offered Crisis the use of a disused furniture warehouse in the Old Kent Road for the Christmas period after reading about their plight. Past sites have included a disused church, office, bus garage and factory floor.

"We have the advantage of being able to use temporarily empty buildings, while the government will need permanent places," Miss Wade says. "They can probably afford to

**'I think that what is needed is a whole range of accommodation. Homelessness is not just about having a roof over your head'**

to pay rent but they will have to decide whether it is more viable to pay rent on a disused school or spend the money developing a derelict hostel.

"I think what is needed is a whole range of accommodation. Shelter alone is not the answer. Homelessness is not just about having a roof over your head. It is about having a permanent home and one that is suitable for your needs."

Until now, the responsibility for providing temporary hostels has rested mainly with the Salvation Army and a handful of minor charities. But now the problem has become a serious embarrassment to the government.

More young people are sleeping on the streets — the victims, according to the Salvation Army, of changes in social security benefits and incompatibility with parents, and at the same time there has been a failure of the care-in-the-community programme for former psychiatric patients.

Major George Whittingham, who runs the Salvation Army's community services, has noticed a growing attitude of aggression among many of the youngsters sleeping rough. Offers of hostel accommodation are invariably turned down because "they don't want to be institutionalized".

Miss Wade has also found the homeless to be increasingly demanding. "They are angrier and less obviously needy. You can't do good works with young people.

They don't want to know."

She believes that finding the correct qualified staff is vitally important if the government's scheme is to succeed. "It is not an easy field to work in, and while volunteers like us can scratch the surface, we don't have the skills or the energy to do it on a permanent basis."

"You need training and you need experience. Volunteers and charities should be there to provide the icing on the cake but the core of it has got

lives in institutions."

Miss Wade, aged 32, is a solicitor and the only daughter of a retired BBC executive. Her involvement with the homeless began "rather ingloriously" as something to do between leaving a private school in north London and going up to Cambridge.

At her free-thinking politically-aware school, she had developed a desire to help those less fortunate. "We all had a very strong sense that we had a social purpose in life,

that we were born to save the world in some way and that when the time was right we would receive a phone call."

She emerged after six days of

working for Crisis "having turned a shade of grey and having had a very profound experience. I cried and cried and cried for all the people who had to go back on the street and for myself because the experience had been so intense and now it was over."

Her full-time job as a partner in a liberal-minded firm of Greenwich solicitors specialising in legal aid cases enables her to take the necessary time off to work to investigate the Open Christmas which is run by Crisis. The arrangements include dealing with the environmental health and fire officers, organising doctors, dentists and chiropodists and borrowing a mass of equipment ranging from refrigerated trolleys and cooking facilities to showers and lavatories.

Because it is only a temporary shelter, a Christmas

"treat", as Miss Wade puts it, the volunteers are able to hand out the donated food, clothing, tobacco and razors without restrictions. There are a mere eight showers for 800 people — "not the standard you would expect people to live under for any length of time". In permanent shelters, rules would need to be imposed in order to be fair and to prevent people capitalising on the system.

"People on the streets are very cold and usually hungry so it is not difficult to attract them," Miss Wade says. "But you don't teach people to fend for themselves by giving them endless free things. A lot of projects charge small amounts for food and clothes to give people a bit more reality in learning how to budget and also for their self-respect."

She would be happy to pass on her experiences to the government. "It is terribly important that it is done properly and not rushed into, because people deserve that. It is right that the government should provide the money but I think they should do in partnership with projects like ourselves who have the experience."

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on her experiences to the government. "It is terribly important that it is done properly and not rushed into, because people deserve that. It is right that the government should provide the money but I think they should do in partnership with projects like ourselves who have the experience."

In an article published in

1924, Helena Normanton called for clearer food labelling and stringent standards.

## The poisoned truth of those good old days

**F**ood scares have been a frightening phenomenon of the past few years and yearnings are expressed for the wholesome fare of the "good old days", untainted by salmonella, listeria or BSE. But *Food, Glorious Food*, a book to be published tomorrow on food history as chronicled by *Good Housekeeping* magazine from 1922-42, reveals that such scandals were frequent as far back as the 1920s.

The compilers are Brian Brathwaite, the publisher of *Good Housekeeping*, and the magazine's editor, Noelle Walsh. They say that in 1923 Dr William Savage, who was described as "the man chosen by the British government to make full investigation of the canned food industries of England and America", was sounding off against "the panic recently created in the public mind by certain tragic cases of food-poisoning".

Dr Savage defended the safety of tinned foods, while at the same time warning of the dangers of some fresh products.

Milk, he said, "is a great vehicle for the spread of disease, since not only is it liable to a good deal of bacterial contamination arising from want of care and cleanliness in collection, but also because bacteria find it a most suitable medium in which to grow and multiply."

"As another example, butcher's meat is much more likely than bread to convey disease, since the former may come from a diseased animal and bacteria will rapidly multiply in it."

He dismissed worries of poisoning from the metal of the tin itself as "a very small one, although it looks large in public estimation", pointing out that "the Great War was a gigantic experiment in canned food consumption, but the writer is unaware of a single case of tin poisoning".

He concluded that although canned foods may spread disease by being infected with bacilli, "from this point of view they are generally safer than raw foods".

All of which sounds remarkably similar to some of the statements being made today by spokesmen for the food industry when they defend supposedly progressive processes.

(Would we rather have

mould than preservatives in

bread, rancid fats than anti-

oxidants — and would we

abandon the convenience of

cook-chill foods because of the

slight risk of listeria?).

In an article published in

1924, Helena Normanton called for clearer food labelling and stringent standards.

**T**here is a familiar flavour to the current alarms over food contamination

She cited one case in which 5,333 samples of tea out of 12,117 were unsatisfactory.

And 22 years before Edwina Currie was born, she asserted that "egg and custard powders are a fairly constant source of complaint by public analysts".

Some custard did not contain eggs at all, but merely "a tinted starch", and the egg products contained boric acid and arsenic.

In a warning pre-dating the concern of groups such as Parents for Safe Food, she said that processed peas and fruit cordials were another danger. One cordial contained sugar solution, coal dye and phosphoric acid.

"Perhaps when our women

Members of Parliament have

criticised their inferiority complex," Miss Normanton suggested, "they will remember that... at present their constituents stand, on average, more than a thousand chances of being poisoned every year."

By 1927, some of the more dubious preservatives, such as

boric acid, had been phased out and home refrigeration was more common.

Among the period

advertisements reprinted in

the book is one from 1924 for

"Allinson Unadulterated

"wholemeal bread", headed:

"The 20th century Health &

Pure Food Crusade: White

Bread danger exposed: adoption of Wholemeal advocated; Allinson's advice 'Eat natural food' now the rallying-ground

of medical opinion." At the same time, medical experts were predicting that the consumption of white bread could lower the health standards of the entire population.

In "What should a woman eat?", by Dr Cecil Webb-Johnson, in 1924, women were advised to avoid too much meat because of its "unpleasant consequences, for diseases of the kidneys and liver, cancer and increased blood-pressure" and to opt instead for poultry and game.

By wartime, *Good Housekeeping* was too busy telling readers how to make the best use of what food they could get to be allowed the luxury of complaining about its quality. But the introduction of the national wheatmeal loaf in 1942 whetted the appetite for debate.

"Those who subscribe to The Times may remember the arguments waged in its columns for many weeks between eminent medical authorities, who saw bread as the instrument by which the obstinate general public could be forced to take their vitamins whether they would or no," one article in *Good Housekeeping* reported.

In the spirit of Helena Normanton, the magazine will campaign in its August edition for an independent food advisory committee, "funded by a levy on food manufacturers and retailers and sanctioned by the government". Noelle Walsh calls for a comprehensive food bill, and says that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has "lost the trust of the consumer, deservedly or not".

VICTORIA MCKEE

• *Food, Glorious Food* (Ebury Press, £11.95).

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"IN THE INTERESTS OF NATION



—by act of Parliament

After January 1st, 1927, the use of any chemical preservative in food will be illegal which will keep food safe and avoid

Cold snap: an advertisement for 1920s refrigeration

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MEET SOMEONE THROUGH  
THE TIMES

# Priorities for non-pressing engagements

The name may be new, but the roll up, wrap round, easy wash, easy wear Yuki style is unmistakable

**O**n the Princess of Wales's last night in Tokyo, during the royal visit to Japan in 1985, she went straight from the Emperor's banquet to the airport. One can imagine that the first thing she did before settling down for the long flight ahead was to take off the headband she had improvised from a Cartier sapphire and diamond necklace. And, if she had felt like curling up, still wearing her midnight blue evening dress, she could have done so without a qualm.

The "Fortuny" pleats in the long silky polyester dress by Yuki, the Japanese-born designer, would have behaved impeccably had she slept in them, and sprung back into perfect folds when she stood up again.

Clothes you can roll into a weekend bag, unpack the other end and step into without a crease have always been Yuki's speciality. Trained as a textile engineer in Kyoto, his understanding of how a fabric performs is crucial to the bias cut fine and drape of dresses that are often held together with just one seam. He arrived in London in 1964, to study at the London College of Fashion, and a brief apprenticeship working alongside Pierre Cardin in 1969 gave him the courage to flout established principles of cut and experiment with the columns of silky jersey and dramatic robes in rippling pleats with which he made his name. He set up his own London fashion house in 1972, and throughout the Seventies his signature fluid line draped such stylish figures as Diana Rigg, Anouk Aimée, Natalia Makarova, Twiggy and Lady Diana Cooper.

Margaret Thatcher, before she assumed the iron-clad tailoring more suitable for a prime minister, was a regular customer. She also commissioned an imperial blue dress (in chiffon) for a meeting with Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

A feel for fabric is also fundamental to the success of Yuki's latest collection of unstructured pieces in an Italian silky "peachbloom" Polyester that moulds itself flatteringly to the body and



Tokyo rose: the Princess of Wales, dressed by Yuki

which he sells under a new label, Gnyuki Torimaru — his unabridged Japanese name by which he now wishes to be known.

Like many others in the fashion business, the Yuki label had its ups and downs over the past two decades. The formation of the new label is intended to mark the beginning of a new phase and a new design career. Many happy Yuki customers have rediscovered his easy, glamorous clothes in the shop in Belgravia, emblazoned with his new name, that opened earlier this year.

Even the Princess of Wales has updated her wardrobe with some of the new high-performance, body-wrapping Torimaru styles which she wears off-duty and pack to shake out and wear on her Caribbean holidays.

Torimaru is the type of shop where you can also find a perfect bracelet by Eric Beaman, the jewellery designer, or a wide-brimmed hat that works with the clothes. Shoes, belts and bags are his own label designs, made under licence in Japan, where the wider range of Gnyuki Torimaru evening clothes, wedding dresses, sportswear and accessories is available.

Photographed here are a few of the glamorous pieces in his "flexible" wardrobe. The Polyester is washable ("Modern technology produces such luxurious cloth," he enthuses) and comes in luxuriously matt colours that range from neutral shades of taupe, vanilla, buttermilk, white and mush-

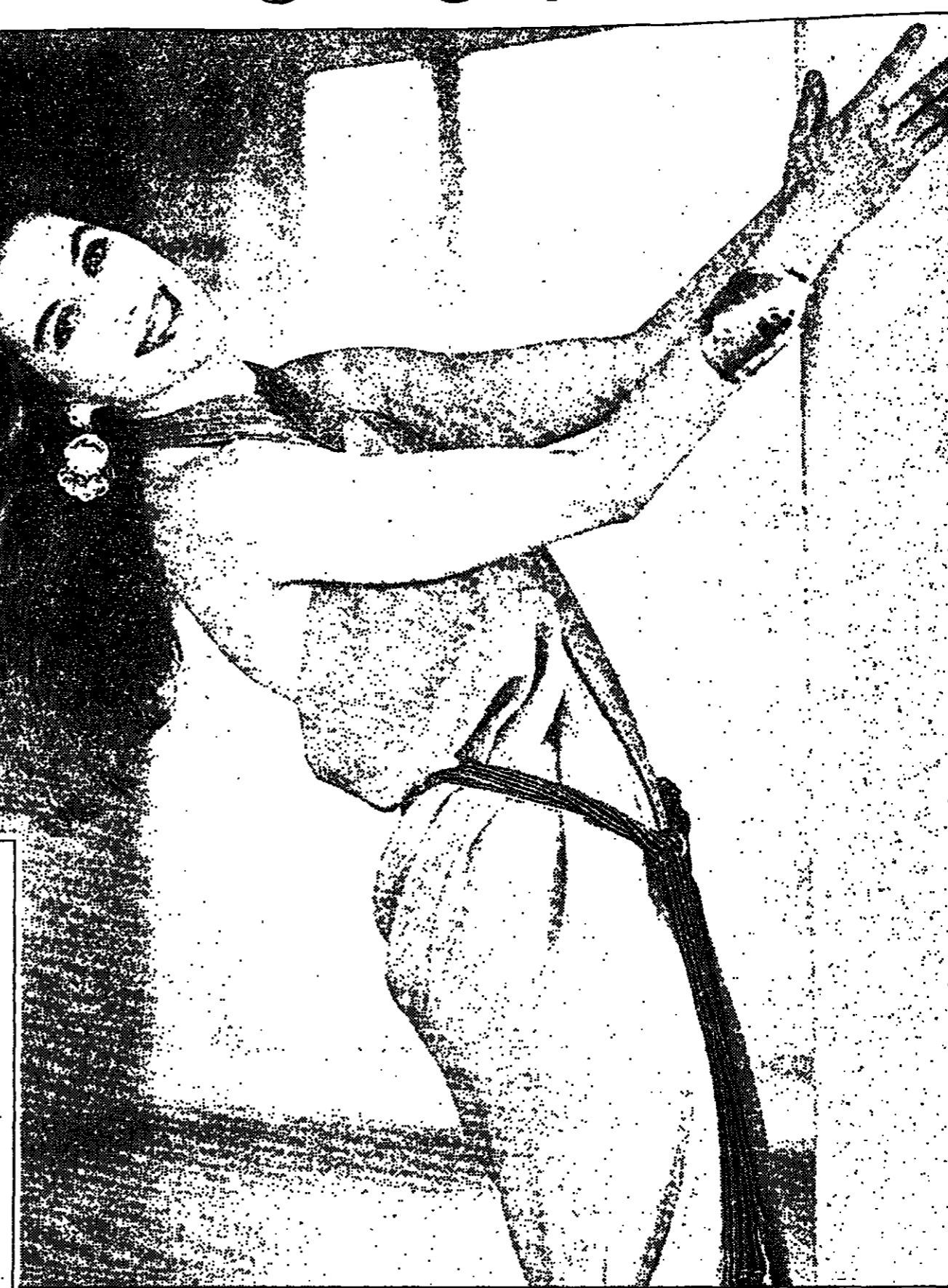
room through to burnt orange or apple green. All seem to work well together.

Key pieces are a tie-front halter top, a long-sleeved body and a flattering cowl-neck vest that can be worn with long or short wrapped sarong skirts or wide-legged trousers. Anyone adept at draping and wrapping could wear one dress in numerous ways.

Shown here with a cross-over halter neckline, it can be twisted into a one-shouldered style and worn with or without a belt. One more flamboyant item might be his cowl-front body in Fortuny pleating that looks like a stunning swimsuit (the one that never gets wet, of course). There are flared jackets in a gauzy fabric, short or long enough for a coat.

"Clothes like these give tremendous freedom of mind," he says. "Comfort is important. There is a new cut with less construction, no facing or lining. I see these pieces mixed around, with the different 'body' tops worn for evening or day, even with jeans."

With just the one Gnyuki Torimaru shop in London it is lucky that these are the sort of clothes that can be confidently ordered by post. Sizing need not be too precise. "Just move a button and the size goes up or down by an inch or two," the designer says.



## RCA students dazzle in 'the best show in years'

THE zigzagging stripes of a trapeze hum, hand-painted in liquid crystal, change colour from black to blue to white in the warmth of a spotlight. The caped collar of a parachute silk parka puffs up in the wind like a spinnaker at full sail. Such exuberant ideas, executed with pazz and professionalism and paraded by students graduating from the Royal College of Art in their degree show last week, provided a glimpse into the future of British fashion.

Amused tolerance a decade ago for the wacky ideas dreamed up by students content to take a stall in a market and sell clothes run up on a kitchen table turned to criticism when the harsh realities of such a lack of professionalism had their effect on the industry. The commercial straitjacket in which fashion students found themselves by the mid-Eighties turned out competent designers, but threatened to suffocate their creative high spirits. But this year's graduates seem to have reached a happy compromise: forward-looking ideas produced with polish.

Links between the fashion industry and students are developing. Much of the best work shown last week was for projects set by Next Directory, Vycella Fabrics — working with Daniel Hechter, the French ready-to-wear company — and the International Wool Secretariat.

In his degree collection,

Trevor Harrison, who won a Selfridges bursary to the RCA on graduating from Butley Art College, developed his spiralling zigzag cut in a stream of clever trapeze coats, tunics and shorts that mixed liquid crystal stripes with hard-edged printed primary bands and a blur of tie-dyed striped silks.

Philip Treacy's talent has already been discovered. Designers Victor Edelstein and John Galliano, as well as Harrods, have already commissioned hats from him, and his creations have been displayed in an exhibition at the Pompidou Centre in Paris. He already has a clientele for his towering millinery confetti — up to 13 yards of organza twirled into a fly-away cone, or a weathercock hat pin securing a conical thatch of straw.

Justin Oh, who adds movement with flying panels in skirts over slashed body suits in bronze jersey, has been signed up for a job with Yohji Yamamoto in Tokyo. Joshua

Stephenson's loose shirt jackets in brogue-punched linen, suede and washed silk, Patrick Banville's "black tie" collection of oversized jackets cut like loose sweatshirts and sailing smocks, and Deborah Milner's desert robes all starred in the strong menswear department.

Harvey Bertram Brown's range of jangling bra tops, feathered shorts and crushed velvet skirts looked as though he had ransacked his fellow students' output in the metalwork and sculpture departments, but proved he was a confident stylist.

There was praise from Joseph Ettinger, a proven spotter of talent from around the world. "So often we see the same ideas as we have seen in Paris reworked by the students," he said. "But this is a talented bunch." Jean Muir voiced the consensus when she said this was the best work seen at the RCA in years.

DENIZL MCNEELAND

HOTLINE

## Queueless sales cue

SALES are no longer the scrum they used to be, as many retailers follow the American system and clear stock regularly throughout the year. Bargains in the Selfridges sale, in Oxford Street, W1, will include crisp, brass-buttoned heavy cotton jackets from Saint Laurent Variation, his diffusion line. Paul Costelloe's red linen suits at £190 (down from £285) and Flora King's wrapover silk dresses (£39), to spice a flagging summer wardrobe. The sale starts on June 26, at 9am.

The recently opened Designer Rooms in three House of Fraser stores (Dickins & Jones, W1; Kendals, Manchester and Frasers, Glasgow) are well stocked with labels such as Nicole Farhi, Miss Valentino, Mondi, Arabella Polken, Basile and Caroline Charles. Prices have been cut by a third for the sale starting on Thursday.

At Simpson in Piccadilly, W1, a group of hot pink, jade and white linen waistcoats, skirts, culottes and shorts from Paul Costelloe's Dressage collection is also marked down by a third. The sale starts on Thursday, at 9am.

## Shirt thrift

HILDITCH & Key, the shirt-maker, is one of the stores whose sale will keep up the tradition of oiling the wheels of commerce. The pink champagne will flow at 8.30am next Monday in all three London branches (37 and 73 Jermyn Street, SW1; 42 Beauchamp Place, SW3), an appropriate accompaniment to the bargains to be found in striped and plain mens shirts at £39.95 (down from £69.95).



Lift-off: Katherine Eyre's billowing spinnaker collar



Sci-tech: Trevor Harrison's coat; Philip Treacy's hat

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Susanna Lisle's Cat tapestries have been tremendously popular with their charming, naive appeal. Last year she moved with her family from Dorset to Singapore, where her husband has been posted. Inspired by the rich, vibrant colours of the East she has designed her next pair of cat tapestries incorporating these new influences in her work. Her garlanded Cats, one sitting in front of a Thai temple, the other surrounded by parasols, are in soft shades of pink, yellow and cream. In contrast to this, the background scenes in both designs are a wonderful blaze of rich jewel-like colours: Azure blue, saffron and crocus yellow, emerald, blac, Venetian red, magenta, sapphire and burnt ochre. They make magnificent cushions or framed pictures.

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CLASSICAL M.S.C.

John Lewis

Richards

0

## ARTS

## CLASSICAL MUSIC

# Let's get metaphysical

**John Casken, who was announced on Sunday as the winner of the first Britten Award for composers for his opera *Golem*, talks to Richard Morrison about the themes and aspirations of his music**

**O**n Sunday, a Durham University lecturer suddenly found himself £10,000 richer, and British music celebrated a new compositional star. It happened in the Red House, Aldeburgh (Benjamin Britten's former home) when John Casken was announced as the winner of the first Britten Award for Composition.

Funded by the Britten-Pears Foundation, the Award is now the most substantial prize for composers available in this country. It includes an undertaking by Virgin Classics to record the winning composition — in Casken's case this will be his first opera, a 100-minute mythological work of extraordinary intensity called *Golem*, which was premiered at last year's Almeida Festival in Islington. And, of course, there is the money: "I'm not going to fritter it away," says Casken, an unpretentious and likeable 40-year-old. "I shall use it to create windows: more time to compose."

If that remark makes the Barnsley-born composer sound sensible and a shade dull, it is entirely misleading. His music crackles with pugnacity as it strives to convey huge metaphysical ideas. One side of him is a skilled craftsman, with an ability to produce superbly varied musical textures — sensuous, angry or delicate — which take in a variety of influences, but always end up sounding individual.

His other side is visionary, properly wild-eyed: he believes an artist must reflect on Man's dissatisfaction and the under-

lying reasons. "We try to pin our hope, or fix the blame, on external things." It can be capitalism, suggests Casken, or religion or computers. "But our problems can really be traced to what is within ourselves."

This is the theme of *Golem*. A rabbi moulds a robot-servant out of clay. But the experiment goes terribly wrong, as experiments of this sort tend to do (see Frankenstein, Pygmalion and other close cousins). The robot develops human instincts; he hunts and kills.

The open's message appears to be that in all human creation there is an inevitable flaw: the human "master" never exactly knows where his creation will lead, and is therefore not its master at all. "What people want of life, the journeys they embark upon, the future rather than the now: that is my subject matter," says Casken.

He read music at Birmingham University, then studied in Poland, where he came into contact with Witold Lutoslawski. "People think that Poland taught me all about glittering musical surfaces. It didn't. Poland taught me to communicate directly, to say 'Let's cut the bull; here's the heart of it.' Whether his Polish education was primarily responsible or not, there seems little doubt that Casken's music succeeds in being accessible, not because it is particularly easy on the ear, but because of the powerful communication urge behind it.

His pieces have been heard often at contemporary-music festivals: he was the featured composer at Bath in 1980, Glasgow's Musica Nova in 1984, and

Huddersfield in 1986. But, fittingly for someone who has just won the Britten Award, he is concerned not to become simply a darling of the metropolitan avant-garde. "Writing *Golem* released me from the burden of constantly thinking 'Where am I in relation to the avant-garde?' In opera, you can throw in bits of many styles, as long as they work dramatically. That is why today's audiences are so excited by opera: they respond to the multiplicity of images."

Now I relish the composer's task to be useful on many levels. This Friday, for instance, a work of mine is being premiered at a college leavers' service in Durham. I happily accepted those limitations: non-professional singers, and the need to write music that was demanding but not impossible." His next "local" challenge will be to celebrate the arrival of Heinrich Schiff as musical director of the Tyneside-based Northern Sinfonia next season. Casken will write a cello concerto in which Schiff can both play the solo part and direct the orchestra.

Casken, who "literally wept" when he first heard the BBC Singers perform his "Northumbrian elegy" *To Fields We Do Not Know*, was similarly choked when presented with the Britten Award. "First, it was a privilege simply to be in the Red House; then, it was an even greater privilege to be receiving an award for my first theatre work. But the honour of having the name of Britten, one of the century's greatest opera composers, linked to my opera; that was what really stunned me."



John Casken: The award will buy more time for composing

## Enigmatic Frenchman fails to draw the crowds

**T**wenty-five years ago, two giant figures in Romantic music seemed at last to be receiving the attention that was their due. Mahler's reputation, once established, has continued to soar. His symphonies are now played so often that some listeners are beginning to experience the unfortunate sensation of finding the apocalypses commonplace and the anguished confrontations with death numbing.

But what of Hector Berlioz? After Colin Davis's superb performances and recordings, and David Cairns's marvellously witty paperback translation of Berlioz's *Mémoires*, it appeared that the quixotic Frenchman was at last to be established in the British public's affection. Unfortunately,

that has never quite happened. English sensibilities do not respond well to this particular Gallic music. On the one hand the music speaks an ardent, feverishly romantic language, the language of a besotted lover who chased an actress across Europe, threatening to take his own life if she spurned him. (She did; he didn't.)

On the other, a detachment bordering on self-mockery threatens to break into any passage. A massive, militaristic funeral suddenly collapses into aural raspberries; rhythm, harmony and melody is never as four-square as the norm (as defined by Brahms and Wagner) leads us to expect. In short, Berlioz concerts disappoint.

The Philharmonia's three Festival Hall events last week were

linked by an increasing Berlioz presence: overture in the first (*Le Corsaire*), song-cycle in the second (*Les nuits d'été*). And in the third, well, exactly what is *The Damnation of Faust*? Oratorio is too pious a term for a work of such ambiguous moral sympathies; Berlioz invariably gives the devil the best tunes. Opera it certainly is not, though it has sometimes been staged. Its drama properly lies in its magnificent strokes of orchestral genius: the languid cor anglais solo in Marguerite's Romance; the diaphanous muted-string-writing in the Sybil's episode; the relentless gallop and terrifying chord changes for the Ride to the Abyss; the swirls of the piccolo trio in the Invocation by Mephistopheles. The Philharmonia, predictably,

paid the Berlioz penalty: the first two concerts drew particularly poor houses. This was a pity, because the orchestra (and, in *The Damnation*, the Philharmonia) is too pious a term for a work of such ambiguous moral sympathies; Berlioz invariably gives the devil the best tunes. Opera it certainly is not, though it has sometimes been staged. Its drama properly lies in its magnificent strokes of orchestral genius: the languid cor anglais solo in Marguerite's Romance; the diaphanous muted-string-writing in the Sybil's episode; the relentless gallop and terrifying chord changes for the Ride to the Abyss; the swirls of the piccolo trio in the Invocation by Mephistopheles.

That made sense, both commercially (it is an under-recorded area) and politically, given Montreal's leading place in Quebec's francophile cultural aspirations.

But in these Philharmonia concerts Dutoit only demonstrated that his conducting is too broad, bluff and hearty ever to be an ideal interpreter of music as sophisticated as Berlioz's. Time and again, moments which should send a shiver down the spine sounded dead in the soul department.

More suitable soloists might have helped. David Wilson-Johnson was a fine Mephistopheles: wicked, and wickedly funny. But Maria Ewing's timbre was patchy and sometimes too over-blown for the saintly Marguerite; and it is best not to dwell upon Jerry Hadley's attempts at the high-lying tenor passages of Faust.

RICHARD MORRISON

### FESTIVAL: INTERARTFORUM, HUNGARY

## Change without haste for Hungary

**T**HERE is a rumour circulating in Budapest that the city's statue of Lenin, like many others in the country, is likely to end up in an outdoor museum in the former Gulag of Reck.

More than 500,000 Hungarians were imprisoned there without trial, tortured and killed in the notorious Rakosi era of the late Forties. Hungarians are characteristically cool about it. Unlike Poland, where Russified street signs have been torn down and replaced by hastily handwritten placards proclaiming their original names, Budapest's gracious Grand Boulevard remains Lenin körút.

Change there may be, but the idea of rapid volte-face is not an

essentially Hungarian one. It is some measure of the nation's skill at integrating change with continuity that this year's Interartforum took place at all. Interartforum, as it was known until last year, was established 20 years ago as a triennial non-competitive platform for young musicians from East and West Europe. They play their party pieces in a week of recitals in the white and gold salons of one of Hungary's more delectable rococo palaces. Critics, concert agents and festival organisers are invited, names are signed, new chamber groups are enthusiastically formed.

Interartforum started as an enlightened initiative of Interkonzert, the state agency, and musicians nurtured by the enterprise have included the Panocha and Keller Quartets, Ilona Tokody, Dmitri Alexeev, Yuri Bashmet, Michael Collins, Nicholas Daniel, and the last Leeds prizewinner, Vladimir Ovchinnikov, an accompanist at an earlier Interforum.

Now that Interkonzert has lost its monopoly, it offers no support to the breakaway, independent Interart Festivalcenter. Determined to vindicate its *raison d'être* as a non-competitive body, not bound by the market, Tamás Klenjánszky, its director, took over responsibility for the rechristened Interartforum. Without time to find a deep enough cushion of sponsorship, he organised it on a knife-edge of administrative fusion and financial deficit.

Events returned, symbolically, to Haydn's Esterházy Palace where the first Interforum was held. Even as young Romanian academy students tried to control the first Steinway their fingers had ever touched, urgent talks were going on about future co-operation and co-production with the European Association of Music Festivals and the World Federation of International Music Competitions. Managers such as Ingpen and Williams's David Sigall were being signed up to lecture on music-management in planned courses.

The real discoveries this year were in the field of chamber music. Oslo's Grieg Trio should be snapped up at once by both the Wigmore Hall and the Barbican's forthcoming Scandinavian festival. Solveig Sigerland (violin), Ellen Margrete Flesje (cello) and Veibjørn Anvik (piano) are barely out of college, yet so authoritative is their command of idiom, so energetic and imaginative their playing that they are already sought after in Italy, France, Germany and Holland.

The Trio Dante, formed five years ago by three students of the Sweelinck Conservatory in Amsterdam, found themselves filling up plenty of entrepreneurial diary space as well. Far-sighted musical thinking, robust individual virtuosity and a witty sense of style characterised the playing of Hein Wiedijk (clarinet), Larissa Groeneweld (cello) and Frank van de Laar (piano).

Singers such as the Moscow-trained baritone Evgeny Kaputin and the Romanian bass, Jan Tibrea, were warmly received, as the audience responded to the vivid colour and profile of the natural voice. It would take a good two years of coaching though, to clinch any substantial deal in the West. On the other hand, musicians such as the whimsical and intelligent Czech guitarist, Jaromíra Ježková, and Andreas Greger, the imaginative principal cello of the Staatskapelle, East Berlin, deserve to spring over into the West without more ado.

Accommodation for another motley band of musicians and fixers has already been reserved in the hills above Esterházy for 1993. Meanwhile, Interart Festivalcenter struggles to maintain a certain independence in a climate intoxicated with the competitive opportunities of the marketplace. Help from the British Council has been sought to set up a much-needed postgraduate course in music management; but so far Britain's fund for Eastern European management training seems to be earmarked for economics and technology alone.

The priority, in the often bewildering pattern of change in musical activity across the new Europe, must be to ensure equal yet discriminating and sensitively directed support for the arts. The future of Interartforum is a microcosm of this complex network of change; and the challenges for both East and West, as artistic ideals and market realities meet head-on, have never been so great.

**Tomorrow: Mannekins:** Barry Millington on the first British performances of the Polish opera by Zbigniew Rudzinski. Plus: Andrew Gibon Williams on Kees van Dongen and James Ensor shows in Paris, and Sheridan Morley's television review

### CRITICS' CHOICE: CONCERTS AND RECITALS

**HALLE PROMS:** Manchester-born Peter Donohoe takes the Beethoven trail through the Piano Concertos in successive Proms, opening tonight with No 1 in C. James Judd conducts, and the Hallé Orchestra and Chor, with baritone Willard White, perform Walton's dramatic *Belsazar's Feast*. The *Tallis Fantasia* (Vaughn Williams) begins the programme. Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, Manchester (061 834 1712), tonight, 7.30pm, £1.50-£10. Other Proms on Wed-Fri, all 7.30pm.

**HUMMEL AND RIETZ:** Peter Hough is set to repeat his breathtaking recording of Hummel's A minor Piano Concerto, followed by Thea King as the clarinet virtuoso in Rietz's G minor Concerto. Marcello Viotti conducts the English Chamber Orchestra, with Mendelssohn's Overture to the one-act *Heimkehr aus der Fremde* (Return from Abroad), written in London in 1829, and Schubert's Second Symphony. Barbican Hall, Silk Street, London EC2 (071 638 8991), tonight, 7.45pm, £4-£15.

**HEAR YE!** Aaron Copland's recently recovered music for Ruth Page's 1934 ballet *Hear Ye! Hear Ye!* repeated with jazz idiom for a Chicago night-club murder, has its European premiere at the Aldeburgh Festival. Oliver Knussen conducts the London Sinfonietta, also in Britten's radio music for *The Sword in the Stone*, and works by composers-in-residence Alexander Goehr (A Musical Offering) and Elliott Carter (Penthouse). Snape Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (0728 453543), Wed, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

**AFRICAN SANCTUS:** David Fanshawe's choral tribute to a changing Africa through music derived from chants and dances is the climax to a Camden Chor programme with the London Instrumental Ensemble, Penelope Walmesley-Claire (soprano) and Stephen Isserlis (cello). Also Leonard Bernstein's *Chichester Psalms* and Sir Michael Tippett's evocative *Five Spirituals from A Child of Our Time*, in support of Save the Children. Barbican Hall (as above), Wed, 7.45pm, £5-£15.

**SCOTTISH PROM:** Cambridge's celebrated Chor of King's College travels north for the Scottish National Orchestra's choral prom of Handel's rousing *Zacchaeus the Priest*, Haydn's celebratory *Nelson* Mass and Faure's consolatory *Requiem*. Stephen Cleobury conducts, with soloists Patricia Kwell, Aneril Gunson, John Mansley, Stephen Roberts. Kelvin Hall, Glasgow (041 227 5511), Thurs, 7.30pm, £2-£12. Other Proms on Fri, Sat, 7.30pm.

**ELGAR-BRAHMS:** First of three concertos planned, Elgar's musical relationship to Brahms, ending the Town's South Bank series. André Previn conducts the former's *Cockaigne* Overture and "Enigma" Variations, with Viktoria Mullova bringing her intensely felt playing to Beethoven's Violin Concerto. Wigmore Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071 928 8800), Thurs, 7.30pm, £4-£20. Other programmes: June 26, July 1.

**LEEDS FESTIVAL:** Opening concert features English Northern Philharmonia conducted by Lothar Zagrosek, with the distinctive young talent of Tamzin Little as soloist for the recording of 36-year-old Robert Saxton's Violin Concerto. Symphonies by Mozart (No 29 in A) and Mahler (No 4 in G, with soprano Joan Rodgers) begin and end the programme. Leeds' Victoria Concert Hall, Leeds (0532 459351), Fri, 8pm, £1-£5.

**SALISBURY HEATH:** Ex-Prime Minister, Edward Heath, takes up the baton in support of Salisbury Cathedral's restoration fund, ministering to the National Symphony Orchestra in Brahms' *Academic Festival Overture*, Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and pinning the distinguished pianist Paul Badura-Skoda in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire (0722 20333), Sat, 7.30pm, £5-£25.

**ALMENDA'S X-FACTOR:** After a pre-concert talk by the Greek-born composer Iannis Xenakis (at 6pm), the Almendra Factor provides a retrospective assortment of his innovative works for solo voices and chorus plus the commissioned premiere of *Kephala*, for 40 voices unaccompanied. James Wood

conducts the New London Chamber Choir with mezzo-soprano Linda Hirst. Union Chapel, Compton Terrace, London N1 (071 359 4404), Sun, 7.30pm, £7.50.

**NORDIC NOTES:** Sweden's acclaimed chamber orchestra, Musica Vitæ, has the Finnish conductor Peiri Sakari for an all-Nordic programme. Sibelius and Nielsen give points of reference for works by Salonen, Rautavaara, Carlstedt and others, and the prize-winning Swedish twins, Urban and Jörgen Svensson, are soloists in Jalkanen's *The Serf of Viro*, for two violins and orchestra. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (071 222 1061), Sun, 7.30pm, £3.50-£7.

**NOEL GOODMAN**

**BORODIN PLAY BRITTEN:** The skilful Borodin Quartet are renowned for their interpretations of Shostakovich; and Benjamin Britten had a particularly close musical relationship with the composer whose Fourteenth Symphony he conducted at its European première in Aldeburgh in 1970. So the Borodins visit Snape with Britten's *Three Divertimenti* of 1938 and Shostakovich's Quartet No 3 in F in a recital which begins with Schubert's Quartet in E flat, D87. *Snape Maltings* (as above), tonight, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

**BARSERD TUMANYAN:** The Armenian bass-banjo who made a loud and loudly acclaimed débüt at the Royal Opera's *Gala Concert for Armenia* in January last year, returns for his London recital débüt, singing a programme of Rachmaninov, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Mansurian and, believably or not, Gershwin. Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, London W1 (0171 933 2141), Wed, 7.30pm, £4.50-£9.

**THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE:** Soprano Jenny Lind is celebrated by her compatriot, the indomitable Elisabeth Soderström, in a festival evening of the songs she sang interspersed with readings from her letters. Roger Vignoles is the pianist. *Snape Maltings* (as above), Thurs, 8pm, £13.50-£19.50.

**ENSEMBLE PABLO CASALS:** The Ensemble de Festival Pablo Casals, which includes the French violinist Bruno Pasquier and the young Romanian Peter Csaba, comes to Wingfield Arts and Music Festival on an exchange visit with the French festival in Rousillon. Their programme includes Beethoven's B flat Trio, Mozart's *Trio des Quilles* (K 498), and Brahms's Quartet for piano and strings, Op 25. Wingfield Church, Eye, Suffolk, (03794 505), Thurs, 8pm, £5.50-£11.50.

**XENAKIS IN ISLINGTON:** The Almeida Festival's Xenakis celebration begins with a duo virtuoso display by Robin Canier (oboe) and James Wood (percussion) who play his "Rebonds" and "Psappha" including works by Takemitsu and Barry Guy. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (071 359 4404), Fri, 7.30pm, £5.50.

**PASTIME WITH GOOD COMPANY:** A concert of songs, dances and ensemble pieces by The Early Music Group will extend to dancing on the bowing green of the National Trust's Cotehele House in Cornwall. If it rains, the event will be postponed until July 1. Cotehele, St Dominick, Cornwall (0208 74281), Sun, 2.30pm, free.

**SIGHS AND TRAINS:** The Kronos Quartet return to London for a programme which includes a work inspired by the threatened culture of a small Romanian village, Istvan Maria's "Doom: A Sigh" is flanked by a quartet by Peter Sculthorpe which draws on Aboriginal chant, and a second performance of Steve Reich's piece for quartet and tape, "Different Trains". Festival Hall (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £7.50-£12.50.

**SCALFI AT ST JOHN'S:** Milan-born Jacopo Scalfi is a young cellist of unusual refinement and lyrical artistry, realising the playing of Pierre Fournier. His Wigmore débüt two years ago was warmly greeted; now he brings, with his pianist Julius Drake, Martin's *Variations* on a Slovak Folksong, Beethoven's A major Sonata and Shostakovich's D minor Sonata. St John's (as above) Mon, 7.30pm, £4-£7.

HILARY FINCH

## REVIEWS

# Punditry without a point

## RADIO

**ENTROPY** is the natural tendency of a system to unravel when in disequilibrium – an England attack on goal, for example, essayed with an excessively bouncy football on unfairly lively Italian turf. The principle obtains both in the expanding cosmos and in the proliferation of radio stations, which are increasingly less subject to regulation by statute and whose clout increasingly pollutes the known universe (a disc-jockey is hovering outside my window).

Here and there, however, complex adaptive systems arise to impose order where none previously existed. A good mundane example would be the Midlands Radio Action Trust (MART), a conduit for public service broadcasting (Aids, heart disease, "ishoos") which is commercially sponsored and therefore benefits both the "image" and the coffers of the stations involved. No law of man or physics compels this dispensation: here we have nothing less than the market forces of existence.

I know of MART from the first part of Sunday's *The Radio Programme* (Radio 4), an even better example of ostensibly random bits and pieces cohering into the semblance of a unity. There is, to be sure, a format: Laurie Taylor devotes 10 minutes to rooting around in a media backwater and

**BBC 1**

- 6.00 Ceefax  
6.30 BBC Breakfast News 8.55 Regional news and weather  
9.00 News and weather followed by The Travel Show Guides. North Yugoslavia. (Ceefax) 9.35 Play Tennis. A beginners' guide (r)  
10.00 News and weather followed by The Rascoons. Cartoon  
10.25 Children's BBC: Playday 10.50 Stoppit and Tidyup (r) 10.55 Five to Eleven (r)  
11.00 News and weather followed by Hudson and Hake. The Camp Kiwi cooks with guest Gregor Kennedy (r)  
11.30 Tricks of the Trade (r)  
12.00 News and weather followed by Dallas. (Ceefax)  
12.50 The Travel Show UK Mini Guides. Lynne Regis (r) 12.55 Regional news and weather  
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.10 Neighbours. (Ceefax)  
1.50 Royal Ascot. Julian Wilson introduces live coverage of the first day, heralded by the spectacular pageant

**BBC 2**

- 7.10 Open University: Return to Base. Ends 7.35  
8.00 News  
8.15 Westminster. Yesterday's parliamentary proceedings  
9.00 Daytime Show: The differing behavioural attitudes of girls and boys 9.20 The Radio Data System 9.40 How animals, plants and people have adapted to the arid conditions of the Arab world. 10.00 Stories for younger viewers 10.15 A-level German 10.40 How an English village has changed over the years 11.00 The Shoreline 11.15 A-level History 11.35 How to develop an economic awareness across the curriculum 12.15 How industrial management techniques can be introduced into the classroom arena 12.40 Watch 12.55 Writing and communication skills 1.20 Charlie Chalk 1.35 Hip Hop music  
2.00 News and weather followed by You and Me. For younger viewers (r)  
2.15 Sign Extravaganza (r) 2.40 Made by Man. How basket-makers learn their craft 2.55 The Travel Show Traveller. West Germany (r)  
3.00 News and Weather followed by Westminster Live including prime minister's question time  
3.50 News and weather followed by regional news  
4.00 Royal Ascot. Takes over coverage of the royal event from BBC1, featuring the Coventry Stakes at 4.20. Introduced by Julian Wilson  
4.35 World Cup Grandstand. Desmond Lynam introduces live coverage of the second-half between West Germany and Colombia, the final match in group D. Also highlights of the match between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Emirates  
6.00 Laurel and Hardy in Another Fine Mess (1929, bw). Stan and Ollie find themselves serving at the residence of Colonel Buckshot.  
6.25 Film: Burmese Girl (1936, bw). More comic mishaps with Stan and Ollie, who play a couple of gypsies entrusted with the care of a count's kidnapped daughter. Directed by James W. Horne and Charles Rogers  
7.35 Film (bw): Bikini's Vampira. More classic American comedy with the fast-talking sergeant (r)

of the traditional Royal Drive. Jeff Banks from *The Clothes Show* pick out the most startling fashions. Featuring the Queen Anne States (2.30); the Prince of Wales's States (3.05); and the St James's Palace States (3.45). Northern Ireland: 2.15 Open House Care  
4.00 Dipstick. A beginner's guide to car care  
4.10 Children's BBC: Happy Families. (r) 4.25 New Yogi Bear Show. (r) 4.35 Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles 4.55 Newsround 5.05 Come Midnight Monday. Part one of a seven-part Australian drama series (r)  
5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax). Northern Ireland: Sportswise 5.40 Inside Ulster 6.00 Six O'Clock News with Peter Sissons and Anna Ford. Weather 6.30 Regional News Magazines. Wales: Wales Today; Northern Ireland: Neighbours 6.55 Inside Ulster Update  
7.00 Style Trial. Helen Atkinson Wood is joined by comedians Simon Fanshawe and Susie Blake, and DJ John Walters, who together try into the private lifestyles of helpless members of the public  
7.30 EastEnders. (Ceefax) 8.00 To the

Manor Born. (Ceefax)  
8.30 Black in Blue: Crime and Prejudice. The penultimate episode of Desmond Wilcox's revealing documentary on black and Asian recruits to the Metropolitan Police. Five of the recruits have graduated from "puppy training" and have to face the beat on their own. (Ceefax)  
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Regional news and weather  
9.30 Chain. The convoluted and overdirected Euroraud thriller comes to a climax with Cassidy and McRae out to break the shoddy consortium run by property developer David Lynton 10.25 Film 90 Special with Barry Norman: New York Stories. Barry Norman visits the Big Apple and takes a bite into films in production, including *Godfather II* and *Sonfire of the Vanities*. He also previews *Back to the Future II* and *Dick Tracy*  
11.00 World Cup Report. Highlights of the final matches in groups A and D. Italy v Czechoslovakia, Austria v USA, West Germany v Colombia and Yugoslavia v UAE  
11.45 Royal Ascot. Highlights  
12.10am Weather. Ends at 12.15

8.00 Open Space: Breaking the Ice. The community programme slot offers a trio of films about popular art in the north east of England which would probably have warmed the heart of Raymond Williams (see Channel 4, 9.00pm) since they show popular activities initiated by the people instead of being imposed upon them. The theme of the film is that ordinary folk can be artists, even if they are mentally handicapped, whether they are decorating a tablecloth, writing poems or forming themselves into an all-women's band. For the women, making music is a political as well as a creative activity, an assertion that their sex should not bar them from a traditional male activity, while among the amateur poets of Cleveland is one who is valiantly keeping alive the Yorkshire dialect



The spirit of Zen: Sony's Walkman (8.30pm)

8.30 Designing Classics: The Sony Walkman. An excellent series returns strongly with a fascinating voyage around a phenomenon of post-war Japanese technology which has taken on a plethora of meanings, aesthetic, cultural and even psychological. The technical story starts with the invention of the tape player and those wonderful Sony people and their endlessly inventive boss, the "samurai of the transistor", Akio Morita. Puncturing the myth a little, a Sony man reckons that the Walkman was stumbled on rather than planned, and the design guru Stephen Bayley suggests it arose out of competition between two divisions within the company. But the film convincingly

relates the Walkman to the Japanese love of the miniature, bonsai trees and all that, and even to the spent of Zen and the creation of private worlds. With Japanese tea ceremony also invoked to provide a parallel, the Walkman emerges as less a gadget than a profound expression of Japanese culture. The 1990s model, it seems, could be oval. (Ceefax)

9.00 Alexa Sayle's Stuff: Tinkering with Teeth. More irreverent humour (r)  
9.30 Present Imperfect: Loveless in Leicestershire.

• Paul Watson's documentary is a lengthy discourse on the fecklessness of men, as experienced by two single parent mothers living on a Herefordshire council estate. Alison had a brief affair with a British soldier in Germany and became pregnant. Her son, now two, has breathing difficulties and is in and out of hospitals. He has had 11 operations. The other refuses to have anything to do with the mother or child and while he is stranded abroad is protected from any legal proceedings for maintenance. The army will not help. Alison's friend Sue has been left with a daughter to bring up after her husband walked out. She is a digitite, on pills and never without a cigarette. Trapped in their homes and short of money, the women pour out their feelings. Alison says she feels better just being able to chat to the camera. They are torn between the desire to have a man around and the determination to work out their own lives. (Ceefax)

10.30 Newsnight with Donal MacCormick 11.15 The Bill. Moyers Interview. An interview with Dr Berry Brazelton, reputed to be the "Dr Spock of the 1990s". As a leading paediatrician, Brazelton is well aware of the stresses of parenthood and describes experience as learning from mistakes.

11.45 One on Two: Dead Good Friends. Jo Brand, now a well-known name on the comedy circuit, was once a psychiatric nurse in a high-security mental hospital. In this monologue, written by her, she plays a mortician whose best friends are all dead 11.55 Weather

12.00 Open University: Family Centre. Ends at 12.30am

6.35 Open University (FM only)  
6.55 Stereo: Concerto (FIM only)  
7.00 Morning Concert: Handel (Dawn March to Saul; City of London Sinfonia under Colin Davis; Bach (Concerto in D minor, BWV 1052; English Concert under Pincock, harpsichord)  
7.30 News  
7.35 Morning Concert (cont): Kuprovic (Sinfonia K-Roman; Suite 50 under Weilberg, with Gidon Kremer, violin); Debussy (Iberia); Chicago SO under Reiner; Schumann Konzertstück for four horns and orchestra; Berlin PO under Tennstedt, with David Shifrin, horn; Haupmann, Christoph Kohler and Manfred Klier, horns; Revueltas (Caminos: Orquesta Filarmónica de la Ciudad de México under Enrique Batiz)

8.35 Composers of the Week: Glazka and Field. Glazka (Trio pathétique in D minor; Lubomir Timofeeva, piano, Vladimir Soloviov, cello, Sergei Krassnoff, bassoon); Field (Nocturnes: No 4 in A; No 5 in B-flat; No 6 in E); Michael O'Connor (Iberia); Glazka (Venetian Night: Remember the Wonderful Moment; The Lark; Barcarolle; Galina Vishnevskaya, soprano; Mstislav Rostropovich, piano; Riccardo Muti, conductor; Chamber Music Ensemble Night in Moscow; USSR SO under Svetlanov)

9.35 London Winds perform Selber (Serenade); Mozart (Serenade, K 375 in F major) (r)

10.15 Brahms and Neville Sowerby: Paul Silverstone, viola; Julian Lloyd Webber, piano; Brahms (Sonata in E flat, Op 120 No 2); Böwer (Soundpiece, Dance of Life)

10.55 Oboe and Organ: Sarah Francis and Christopher Hedges perform Krebs (Fantasia in G major); Rheinberger (Andante Pastorale); Rhapsodie); Schroder (Dirigie); Dickinson (Music for oboe and piano) (r)

11.25 BBC Scottish SO under Takuo Yuasa, with Margaret Fingerlin, piano, performs Schubert (Symphony No 5); Bartók (Concerto No 3); Stravinsky (Firebird, 1945 version)

1.00 Hours

1.05 Hans Leygraf performs Haydn (Sonata No 49 in E flat); Mozart (Fantasy and Sonata in C minor, K 475/457) (r)

2.00 The Pupils of Carl Flesch: Five programmes with recordings by Flesch's students and

5.00 Live at Five 8.30 Beyond 2000 7.30 The People's Day 8.30 The Fronts: Bough Interview 9.20 Target 11.30 NBC Nightly News 12.30 The Frank Bough Interview 3.30 The Reporter 3.30 The Fronts Bough Interview 4.30 Beyond 2000

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# BUSINESS

TUESDAY JUNE 19 1990

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Swedes in talks with Speyhawk

**SPEYHAWK**, the property developer, has confirmed that it is in talks that may lead to a bid. Its shares jumped 66p to 205p as the market looked for an early bid from Nordjernan, the Swedish construction group, which revealed a 5 per cent stake in the group a fortnight ago. But they slipped back to 195p as it became clear that the talks were at an early stage.

A successful outcome will depend on agreement with Trevor Osborne, Speyhawk's chairman and 21 per cent shareholder. He was unavailable for comment.

Nordjernan is the holding company controlled by Axel Johnson, the Swedish financier. Its interests range from steel and shipping to sports and construction. Its British property subsidiary is NCC Properties, which is being advised in its talks with Speyhawk by SG Warburg.

At the closing price, Speyhawk is valued at only £50 million. But any agreed deal is likely to value the company at considerably more than that.

## Wembley sale and leaseback

**WEMBLEY**, the sports entertainment and leisure group, has raised £37.5 million through the sale and leaseback of the Wembley conference centre, exhibition hall and office block.

Wembley has a 27-year lease on each building with the option of buying back the freehold interest in the properties at market value in the year 2002. The new owner is Kingstar Estates.

**BET ahead 19%**  
BET, the diversified industrial services group, reported pre-tax profits in the year ended March up 19 per cent to £322.3 million on revenues of £2.69 billion (£2.2 billion). A final dividend of 9p (8p) makes 13p (11.5p).

Tempus, page 25

## Stake for sale

A controlling 61.8 per cent stake in Henry Ansachscher Holdings, parent company of the London merchant bank, has been put up for sale by Pargesa Holding, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg. Comment, page 25

# Ferranti wins \$189m order against Guerin

By ANGELA MACKAY

THE former deputy chairman of Ferranti International was ordered by a High Court judge yesterday to pay \$189 million to the two Ferranti subsidiaries he allegedly defrauded.

Mr Justice Hoffmann awarded judgment against James Guerin after he failed to comply with court disclosure orders asking him to give details of the whereabouts of \$450 million paid out by the subsidiaries, ISC Technologies and ISC London, to five Panamanian companies as part of an alleged elaborate defence contract fraud.

Mr Guerin, who resigned as deputy chairman in May last year, founded International Signal & Control, an American company Ferranti bought in 1987 for £420 million.

Nine months ago, Ferranti revealed a £215 million hole in its assets purportedly caused by four bogus defence contracts negotiated by Mr Guerin. Since then, the com-

pany has sold £350 million of assets to repay banks, changed senior management and initiated several law suits to try to regain the lost funds.

Herbert Smith, the plaintiff's solicitor, made a similar case related to Parent's 1988 tax return.

Parent disbursed the money in 1987 to several churches in Pennsylvania, including Mr Guerin's family church in Lansdale and the Christian Church in Little. It is unlikely Ferranti will try to recover any of this money.

Mr Justice Hoffman said that he could not accept Mr Guerin's explanation that he did not know what happened to such large sums of money.

He said this conviction was fuelled by Mr Guerin's admission that the Panamanian companies were established, operated and dissolved on his instructions. Asked about the identity of the people who purported to be managing directors of these companies and signed contracts on their behalf, Mr Guerin replied that, to his knowledge, they did not exist.

"If they were not genuine contracts, then the money must have been paid out for some other purpose and if it was, then Mr Guerin must know something about what happened," he said.

Mr Guerin's failure to comply with the court's request "was not the reaction of a litigant genuinely doing his best to comply with an order, but was a perfunctory answer fairly described as illusory, or even contemptuous," Mr Justice Hoffman said.

Ferranti is expected to come to court soon in other actions against three former ISC employees allegedly involved in the fraud. They are Robert Shireman, ISC's former finance director, Lawrence Resch, a former marketing executive, and Wayne Radcliffe, who was once a vice-president of ISC.

## Loss of order forces up to 550 job cuts

By KERRY GILL

GEC Ferranti announced that up to 550 jobs are to be shed at its Scottish plants. The decision was taken after the loss of an important overseas contract and the increased competition in the defence market place.

A spokesman for the company, which currently employs about 6,000 people in Edinburgh and Bellshill, Lanarkshire, All levels of staff, from management to production and administration, will be affected. The spokesman said that efforts would be made to relocate those affected, but admitted that it was unlikely many staff could be found alternative employment.

The redundancy programme is likely to begin in September and last until next March, the spokesman added.

## Sketchley chief leaves after 'nightmare year'

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE chairman of Sketchley, the dry cleaning, vending and industrial clothing group, stepped down yesterday as the company reported a £2 million pre-tax loss, cancelled the final dividend and unveiled a three-for-five share rights issue to raise £20.6 million.

John Gillum, chairman since March 8, said 1989-90 had been a "nightmare year" for the company. Its results have been disastrous and its credibility shaken."

In 1988-89 the group reported a pre-tax profit of £16 million and profits attributable to shareholders were £11.5 million. This compares with an attributable loss of £8 million announced yesterday after a further £6.6 million of extraordinary losses were included below the line.

"We [Mr Gillum] and his fellow non-executive director Jerry Shiveley recognise that we cannot altogether disassociate ourselves from the thoroughly unsatisfactory performance of the company," he said.

Mr Shiveley will not stand for re-election at the annual meeting on August 15 and Mr Gillum will step down at the same time. Sketchley shares

dropped to a low of 162p before closing 20p lower at 183p.

The 100p-a-share rights issue is underwritten by the group's new merchant banking adviser, Samuel Montagu, and the company's major shareholders, including M&G, Britannia Assurance and Mercury Asset Management, have indicated they will take up their entitlement.

New management was installed at Sketchley in April after the group avoided two takeover bids. At the time of the bids, the company forecast pre-tax profit of at least £6 million.

However, the market was given a warning last month that this might not be achieved.

John Richardson and Tony Bloom, the new deputy chairmen, retained Ernst & Young, the accounting firm, to prepare a report into the group and, as a result, have adopted more stringent accounting controls, which included a £3.3 million write-off of bad and doubtful debts and a £2.7 million provision related to stock re-evaluation.

The main change in accounting policy concerns the treatment of leased assets in the vending business. Vending lost £1.3 million, dry cleaning profits dropped by £1.6 million to £4.4 million, office services slumped from almost £3 million to £811,000 and textile services' contribution eased from £4.4 million to £3.7 million.

Despite the announcement, Sketchley's new management were confident that most of the necessary provisions had been made.

They are half-way through a cost-cutting programme which has included sacking about 50 people and a further 150 are expected to be made redundant this year.

## Insiders need time inside, says ISE

By GRAHAM SEARLENT  
FINANCIAL EDITOR

ANDREW Hugh Smith, chairman of the International Stock Exchange, has come out in favour of prison sentences for insider trading as a way of demonstrating that the practice is to be stamped out. "We need two or three convictions and imprisonment. That would make all the difference," he said.

In February, the exchange was given power to prosecute suspected insider traders, but has yet to use it. This was not from lack of effort, Mr Hugh Smith said. "We will take advantage of the powers at the earliest opportunity. Our investigators are keen to get their first case."

In the past, the exchange has complained at the lack of prosecutions of cases passed by it to the trade and industry department. But Mr Hugh Smith conceded that it was hard to find evidence that would stand up in court. He welcomed the government review

aimed at simplifying the definition of offence.

In the ISE annual report, Mr Hugh Smith said the causes célèbres that emerged over the past year were largely relics of the regime before the Financial Services Act. "This has led to suggestions that the professional standards in the City are at a low ebb. I believe the opposite to be true."

Peter Rawlins, the chief executive, said the exchange will publish quarterly statistics of suspicious price movements that were investigated and the conclusions reached, without naming individual cases. "Every suspicious issue is followed," he said. "But the figures will not give credence to wild assertions of insider dealing being rampant." At a later stage, the exchange might admonish individuals and companies over bad practices that fell short of crime.

In its financial year to March 24, the ISE made an operating loss of £9 million compared with a profit of £16 million in

## Egan on starting grid for BAA

By MARTIN WALLER

SIR John Egan, who retires as chairman of Jaguar at the end of this month after being largely responsible for the car maker's resurgence in the 1980s, is to be the new chief executive of BAA, the former British Airports Authority.

He joins a group whose assets have virtually quadrupled in value since its privatisation in summer 1987, according to the latest property revaluation, released yesterday with another strong set of annual figures.

BAA raised pre-tax profits from £198 million to £256 million in the year to end-March, slightly exceeding City expectations. The shares, on a dull day for the stock market, jumped 7p to 423p.

A final dividend of 7p, up from 9p. The company took a £76 million below-the-line profit from a deferred tax release.

BAA has been seeking a new chief executive since the departure, after a boardroom dispute, of Jeremy Marshall last August. Sir Norman Payne, the chairman, who will be 69 this autumn, has combined the two roles since then.

No details on annual salary were given, but Sir John can expect a good advance on the £217,000 noted in Jaguar's latest accounts. A reported figure of £350,000 would put him on twice the pay of his predecessor.

The completion of a three-year property review at BAA by the chartered surveyor, Drivers Jonas, resulted in a valuation of 765p a share. Total property assets, including those of the Lynton property company bought in 1988, were put at about £3.8 million, but this did not include works under construction, for example at Stansted Airport.

Operating assets were therefore valued at about £4.5 billion, said Sir Norman. BAA was floated at upwards of £1.25 billion.

Sir Norman denied that the revaluation was connected with BAA's 9 per cent hostile shareholder, ADT. Michael Ashcroft's security and vehicle auction group. "We've had no talks with Mr Ashcroft in the last six months," he said.

Sir John would be a "hands-on" manager involved in the day-to-day running, while Sir Norman would be involved with long-term policy.

Sir John, who is 50, was not the automatic choice to take over the BAA chair, said Sir Norman. "There's no decision about the future chairmanship," he said.

Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits of £285 million in BAA's current year. BAA will decide this autumn whether to seek planning consent for a fifth terminal at Heathrow.

Comment, page 25



Sir John Egan applauds a triumphant John Nielsen, one of the team that drove Jaguar to victory in the weekend's Le Mans 24-hour race with the XJ4-12 model

## Wage costs show gain of 8.1%

By RODNEY LORD  
ECONOMICS EDITOR

BRITISH manufacturers' unit wage costs continued to grow rapidly, showing a gain of 8.1

per cent in the three months to April compared with the same period of the previous year.

The group recently awarded sales staff a pay rise of 26 per cent over three years, putting them among the highest paid sales assistants in the country with an average salary of £150 a week.

A spokesman for the group said Lord Rayner's salary was set by the compensation committee, which is largely made up of non-executive directors. In setting salary levels the committee takes into account the group's performance, the contributions of individual directors, market forces and salary levels outside the group.

The Central Statistical Office said that energy production had continued to recover. Manufacturing output was revised up in March to show a 2 per cent rise. In the three months to April it was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and ½ per cent higher than a year earlier. The CSO said underlying growth in recent months was around 1½ per cent a year.

Jon Shiels, of Mitsubishi Bank, said: "The implications of the unit wage costs are fairly gloomy. This confirms industry's continuing cost pressures." Sterling closed down 0.2 on the effective rate index at 90.4, partly reflecting a strengthening of the mark against the dollar.

The public sector borrowing requirement was provisionally estimated to have been £1.7 billion in May, bringing the total for the first two months of the financial year to £3.8 billion compared with a repayment of £700 million in the same period last year. Of this £4.5 billion difference, £1.8 billion represented privatisation proceeds last year and much of the rest was due to delays in payment of the poll tax.

At times like these, fixed-rate mortgages look very attractive. Whether you're moving or remortgaging, they offer you lower repayments — and protection against any more nasty surprises.

But with many of them, there's a problem. A lot of people believe that interest rates will start to fall next year as the general election approaches: and there are few things more frustrating than being locked into a fixed-rate mortgage while interest rates are tumbling.

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In short, it's a mortgage which looks better and better the more you look into it.

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(As you'll see from the prose, there aren't any cons.)

(14.7%)

Typical APR

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## CU holds 12.6% of Anglia Homes

By MATTHEW BOND

**COMMERCIAL** Union has emerged as the second biggest shareholder in Anglia Secure Homes, the sheltered housing group, following a lukewarm reception from shareholders for the rights issue.

By the time the £7.7 million issue closed, shareholders had subscribed for just 27 per cent of the £11 million new shares available under the one-for-two issue.

Anglia's biggest shareholder remains British & Commonwealth, the financial services group now being run by administrators. Despite not taking up its rights, B&C still has a stake of more than 14 per cent.

The issue was fully underwritten by Lazarus Brothers, with CU sub-underwriting 30 per cent as part of a complex restructuring package announced in April.

As part of that package, CU spent £950,000 on a 5 per cent stake in Anglia and a further £1.1 million on a 49 per cent stake in Haven Services, Anglia's services subsidiary.

Following the rights issue, CU now has a 12.6 per cent stake, a little short of the 14.1 per cent it could have ended up with under the sub-underwriting arrangements.

With the rights money in place, Peter Edmondson, Anglia's chairman, is now more concerned with the fate of B&C's stake.

The expectation that the stake will be sold at a discount by the administrators is the main reason why Anglia's share price, at 66p, is below the rights price.

Mr Edmondson said: "There can't be many company chairmen who have had their major shareholder go into administration during a rights period. I suppose the market realises that the shares have to be sold in the short term."

Mr Edmondson would prefer to see the shares placed with a range of institutions, but, as yet, has had no meetings with Ernst & Young, B&C's administrator.

Despite the rights issue, Anglia's gearing remains more than 100 per cent but, says Mr Edmondson, this will fall following a rationalisation programme.

# Trump threatens bankruptcy suit as refuge from creditors

From JOHN DURIE IN NEW YORK

DONALD Trump, the embattled New York property developer, has threatened to file for bankruptcy as part of his negotiations with leading creditors, aimed at maintaining his multi-billion dollar property empire.

The talks with bankers continued over the weekend with little sign of progress yesterday after Mr Trump missed payment of \$73 million last Friday.

Payments missed include

\$30 million to the bank Manufacturers Hanover and \$43 million in payments on his Trump Castle casino bonds.

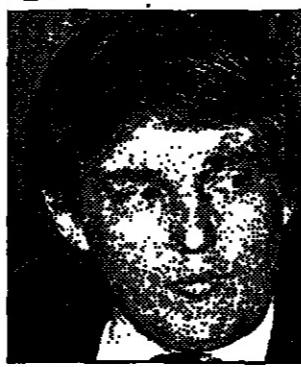
The casino bonds have now entered a ten-day default period in which Mr Trump has time to pay the money to

avoid facing winding-up proceedings by any creditor.

Shares in National Westminster Bank fell 9p to 334p on news that it is exposed to Mr Trump through its New York subsidiary. A NatWest spokesman said that in line with its policy of not disclosing client details, the bank would not discuss the size of the exposure.

Michael Lever, a banking analyst at the broker Smith New Court, said: "Press comment has put NatWest's exposure in the \$50 million to \$100 million range. It is probably at the upper end of that range and possibly a little higher."

"If the loans were non-performing the bank would treat it as a provision in its



Trump: birthday party

accounts at the half-year stage. We shall see. Meanwhile, one has to be somewhat concerned about the exposure. No other UK bank seems to be involved to a significant degree."

The Wall Street Journal

said yesterday that Mr Trump had personally guaranteed \$500 million of his \$2 billion of bank loans in recent years.

Most property developers shun personal guarantees, but Mr Trump, while New York's most celebrated property developer, made guarantees on the \$135 million loan to buy the loss-making Trump airline shuttle among other loans.

His major bankers, including Citicorp, are still attempting to convince other banks in their syndicates to advance Mr Trump \$60 million to ease his present cash shortage.

With borrowings of more than \$1.1 billion and yearly interest payments of over \$160 million, Mr Trump faces the dual problems of a decline in the market value of his

assets and a cash shortfall in revenue from these assets.

The loan would give him time to sell some assets while meeting interest payments, but this is more protection for the banks than for Mr Trump.

This is why Mr Trump has used the threat of a bankruptcy filing, which would give him at least three months' protection from creditors.

The banks, meanwhile, are pressing Mr Trump to appoint new executives in charge of his organisation and to reduce his day-to-day control.

Mr Trump's casino employees held a party for his 44th birthday at the weekend. He told them: "Over the years I've surprised a lot of people, the largest surprise is yet to come."

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Some acceptances of TT bid withdrawn

TT GROUP, which is in a three-way fight for Crystallate, a fellow electronic components group, has extended its £31 million offer until the Friday after next and announced the withdrawal of some acceptances after the rival bid from Vishay Intertechnology, an American group. As well as its stake of 10 per cent in Crystallate, TT has acceptances for another 7.4 per cent, although this is a reduction from the 3.39 per cent at the start of this month.

John Newman, a director of TT, said there had been a "two-way trade" with some new acceptances since the Vishay offer. The Americans are offering 80p in cash, against about 85p in cash-and-shares from TT. Crystallate's shares were unchanged at 82p on the news.

### Syltone rises to £2.4m for Hadleigh

HADLEIGH INDUSTRIES, the USM quoted vehicle trailer and engineering group, produced results in line with expectations in its first year as a public company. Pre-tax profits for the year to March were £2.04 million, up from £993,000. Sales were £25.6 million (£19 million) and eps rose from 11.7p to 20.7p. A final dividend of 4p makes 6p for the year.

### Polar's first dividend

POLAR ELECTRONICS, the distributor of electronic components floated on the USM last year, increased taxable profits by 13 per cent from £533,000 to £601,000 during the six months to the end of March.

The company is paying a maiden interim dividend of 2p a share. Earnings per share slipped back from 5.6p to 4.9p, reflecting the issue of equity to finance the acquisition of part of Hawke Components, formerly an operating division of Lex Electronics. Turnover fell from £7.01 million to £6.76 million.

### Treatt falls to £502,000

TREATT, the USM quoted

blender and distiller of aromatic chemicals for food, soft drinks and soaps, suffered a 36 per cent fall in taxable profits from

£74,000 to £502,000 during the six months to the end of March. The interim dividend is held at 1p a share. Turnover slipped from £6.2 million to £5.32 million.

### Standard to sell subsidiary

STANDARD Chartered

Bank Australia has agreed to sell Standard Chartered Finance, its wholly-owned financial services subsidiary, to Australian Guarantee, a unit of Westpac Banking.

Westpac will pay Aus\$38 million (£26 million). The final consideration may be adjusted after completion of the accounts.

### Hawtin level midway

HAWTIN, the distribution and sports goods company, reports taxable profits almost unchanged at £543,000 (£540,000) for the six months to the end of March. Turnover fell by £500,000 to £10.68 million but operating profits advanced 26 per cent to £913,000, helped by £271,000 from the enlarged manufacturing and marketing activities, against £9,000. But interest charges doubled to £382,000.

The distribution division increased profits by almost 40 per cent to £437,000. The company does not pay interim dividends.

### WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Daily change (£)	Yearly change (£)	Daily change (%)	Yearly change (%)	Daily value (£)	Yearly value (£)	
The World (free)	727.0	-0.5	-13.8	-0.3	7.0	-0.2	-8.7
EAFE (free)	138.8	-0.5	-14.0	-0.4	7.2	-0.2	-8.8
Europe (free)	1267.2	-0.4	-18.7	-0.5	11.7	-0.1	-13.8
Nth America (free)	129.9	-0.4	-19.0	-0.6	12.0	-0.1	-14.2
Nordic (free)	158.7	-0.2	-2.9	-0.4	0.6	0.2	2.9
Pacific	1516.8	-0.7	-4.0	-0.4	1.3	-0.4	1.6
Far East	1558.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.5	6.1
Australia	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Belgium	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Canada	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Finland	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
France	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Germany	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Hong Kong	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Italy	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Japan	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Netherlands	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
New Zealand	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Norway	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Spain	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
Sweden	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
UK	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8
USA	248.3	0.3	5.6	0.6	9.6	0.6	11.8

(\*) Local currency.

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International.

### ALPHA STOCKS

Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
Lorha	1,490	391	391	391
Lucas	1,218	511	511	511
Macmillan	1,227	776	776	776
McDonald Cm	1,227	511	511	511
SK Beech	577	577	577	577
Do Us	1,227	511	511	511
Smith Wh	176	176	176	176
AMPC	472	232	232	232
Midland	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068
STC	235	235	235	235
Net West	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068
Star Chart	235	235	235	235
Starhouse	1,493	1,493	1,493	1,493
Net Food	1,381	1,381	1,381	1,381
P&O	956	956	956	956
Pearson	291	291	291	291
T & N	568	568	568	568
Pilkington	700	700	700	700
Telstar	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
Poly Peck	2,055	2,055	2,055	2,055
Recal Tech	287	287	287	287
Tesco	2,328	2,328	2,328	2,328
Thorn EMI	729	729	729	729
RAC	392	392	392	392
Rediff	776	776	776	776
Reed	3,051	3,051	3,051	3,051
Roberts	198	198	198	198
RMC Gp	54	54	54	54
RTZ	1,819	1,819	1,819	1,819
RTT	3,090	3,090	3,090	3,090
United Bsc	262	262	262	262
United News	10	10	10	10
Unisys	238	238	238	238
Wessex	421	421	421	421
Whitord</td				



THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE





## BUSINESS LETTERS

### Fimbra rule book and Financial Services Act are 'overkill'

From Mr P. Eager

Sir, Those of us in investment business and therefore regulated by the Financial Services Act 1986 agree that regulation was necessary to get rid of "the cowboys" in the business. But the Act itself is decidedly "overkill". And so is Fimbra's rule book. Peter Potts in his open letter to the chairman of Fimbra and Ian Polley make very valid points. A few more will highlight for your readers my claim of "overkill".

1. Fimbra classifies members into eight categories - A1 (the lowest) A2, B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, C3 (the highest). The criteria for qualification depend on financial resources. The higher the category the greater the financial resources requirement and the higher the category the more wide the investment advice the member can give. For example an A1 or A2 member cannot advise on direct investment in shares or Business Expansion Schemes. It matters not that the member may have relevant experience in these matters. He can only advise on them if he meets Fimbra's financial resources requirements. There is no logic behind such a rule especially

2. Fimbra's disciplinary procedure is iniquitous. A

when other regulatory bodies under the Financial Services Act do not have the same rule. For example a solicitor or accountant in private practice is authorised to conduct investment business by his professional body (Law Society, Institute of Chartered Accountants etc) any such solicitor or accountant can advise on any type of investment business. The Law Society and these other professional bodies are recognised by the Securities and Investments Board on condition that the investment business done by their authorised members does not generally exceed 20 percent of the total income. What a blatant anomaly! A solicitor who does purely court work or even one who spends a fifth of his time on investment business is contrary to natural justice. If Fimbra need a disciplinary procedure (and that is a moot point - even the Securities and Investments Board itself does not have a disciplinary power for persons authorised directly by it - only a power to withdraw authorisation), its definition of "misconduct" should be "any serious or grave conduct or omission on the part of a

Fimbra member guilty of misconduct is liable to be disciplined. Fair enough - you may think. But the iniquity comes from the definition of "misconduct". The Fimbra rule book defines misconduct as any breach of the rules. So for example a member giving 27 days notice of an intention to move office (instead of 28) is guilty of misconduct and if Fimbra chose to take disciplinary proceedings there is no defence. Even an appeal to the Financial Services Tribunal would be of no avail. It would look at the rules and confirm that there was a breach. There is no discretion to exculpate the member for a trivial breach - only power to reflect triviality in mitigation of penalty. I would suggest because of this the Fimbra disciplinary procedure is contrary to natural justice. If Fimbra need a disciplinary procedure (and that is a moot point - even the Securities and Investments Board itself does not have a disciplinary power for persons authorised directly by it - only a power to withdraw authorisation), its definition of "misconduct" should be "any serious or grave conduct or omission on the part of a

Fimbra member guilty of

which no other member acting reasonably would do or omit to do". This in turn would meet any "contrary to natural justice" objection and allow the independent Financial Service Tribunal the last word (and the ability to create guiding precedents for Fimbra). The public's perception of a finding of misconduct is important. The reasonably intelligent of the public would assume (I submit) that a finding of misconduct was not a trivial but serious matter. Is it therefore fair that a member found guilty of misconduct by Fimbra for a trivial breach of the rules should be tarred with the same brush as a member who embezzles his client's money?

If this "overkill" had done some good in protecting the public it would be acceptable.

Unfortunately, all that it has done is to irritate respectable and honest practitioners and add significantly to their operational costs.

Yours faithfully,

PETER EAGER,  
Executive Benefit Services,  
Fountain House,  
Charing Cross,  
Glasgow.

3. Fimbra's disciplinary procedure is iniquitous. A

both by sound businesses and those which are less well capitalised and managed. This flat rate principle gives little comfort either to the sound Authorised Business or to the substantial investor.

We believe that the regulators should be asking themselves:

a) Were Fimbra and Dunsdale's auditors satisfied with the Reconciliation of Customers' Assets records at Dunsdale at its last audit? If so, how can so much have disappeared so quickly?

b) Is it really sensible to authorise companies or firms to hold clients' assets and money where there is only one director or principal? Is there

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c) Should not the SIB's compensation scheme be disbanded in favour of compulsory indemnity insurance against fraud or misappropriation of Customers' assets? At a time when there is massive over-capacity in insurance markets and underwriters are failing over themselves to insure sound risks, the insurance market could provide all the cover that is necessary for sound businesses leaving the risky ones either to pay an enhanced premium or to shut their doors if they are unable to find insurance cover.

Insurers do not like paying claims. There would be every

incentive for them to sort the wheat from the chaff. Compulsory insurance could provide adequate protection for the investor, which the SIB's scheme fails to do, and would weight the cost of that protection fairly onto the businesses at most risk, whether that be through lack of capital, through weakness of management or through questionable reputation.

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## FOCUS

# Technology that foils raiders in the high street

**A**n irate poll tax payer walks into his local council office brandishing a two-inch-thick plank. He wields it above his head and brings it crashing down on to a computer terminal. In a flash, a shattering sound erupts between the man and a terrified member of staff.

That is not a scene from a Labour party political broadcast. The incident actually happened in the Home Counties and it illustrates graphically the battle that security experts are waging to curb the rise in theft and violence.

Technology has a part to play in council offices, to where the public have access, and authorities in areas with a history of violence have become more security-conscious as feelings have run high over the poll tax.

Screens separating staff and public can shoot up at the touch of a button or even if a raised arm cuts through an infra-red beam.

High-street retailers, too, are becoming more alert to security, in their case because of the high cost of theft. Simon Cross, group marketing manager with Automated Securities, explains why: "They are under a lot of pressure with high interest rates and the implications of the effect of poll tax on spending. The one thing they can get right is to cut the £2 billion to £3 billion lost every year through theft by staff and shoplifters."

Apart from the proliferation of burglar alarm boxes along the high street, there are subtle ways of

## Crime is costing a fortune every year.

**Rodney Hobson** describes the latest methods used to combat the menace

combating crime, Mr Cross says. Retailers are spending more than £230 million a year on closed-circuit television, and that part of the security market is growing by 40 per cent a year.

One system has a camera sitting above and linked to the till. It can be instructed to record certain transactions, such as any item of spirit that is rung up for less than £5. Mr Cross says: "Supposing a bottle of whisky is charged at only 50p. You can see who has made the mistake and who has benefited. We can analyse data to see if a staff member is letting family members have goods cheaply."

The tagging system widely seen in clothing stores where an alarm is set off if unpaid items are taken off the premises is being extended to items marked with a bar coding. Again, items such as a packet of soap powder or a can of beer can set off an alarm and trigger a camera that films the culprit.

A similar system can be used even to catch out store managers who try to boost turnover figures

by throwing away food that has not reached its sell-by date. Mr Cross points out. A camera system can record what goes into the rubbish bin.

Banks, building societies and local authorities in particular have become much more security-conscious with the spread of open-plan offices that are more welcoming to the public. Despite this, Peter Manolescu, UK managing director of Ficket, the European security group, explains that the experts have made premises more, not less, secure.

Mr Manolescu says: "The reason for open banking is that you see people queuing at a hole in the wall when there is a nice warm bank inside. Customers prefer not to go inside because banks still have a forbidding image."

"With open planning, the cash handling areas are pushed to the back. If they can be placed 45ft from the door, any would-be robber who walks through feels very exposed. When he is robbing a teller he does not know what is happening behind him."

He also has a choice between walking from door to cash desk with his face in full view — or wearing a balaclava and alerting everyone's attention.

Mr Manolescu points out that most bank robbers case the premises first, often trying out the planned raid in slow motion. A carefully designed layout can put him off the real thing.

Tellers are also restricted in the



Keeping it safe: most businesses handling large amounts of money employ the professionals to carry their cash takings to the bank

amount of cash they have readily to hand.

Mr Manolescu says: "The teller that is robbed is usually the one closest to the door. A robber will rush in, point a gun at the first cashier, grab what he can and rush out. If he is only going to get £200

it is just not economic when he can get a 10-year jail sentence for armed robbery."

It is estimated that crime costs companies' shareholders half their potential dividends.

Alternatively, some companies could pay all members of staff an

extra £10 a week if they had no unauthorised losses. The construction industry loses an estimated £500 million a year and vandalism shuns British Rail back by about £400 million.

"The Institute of Directors believes the cost of fraud to industry is £3.3 billion."

## People who find it pays to be alarmed

**COMPUTERISED** central controls operated by security companies are cutting the number of false alarm calls and the waste of police time (*Rodney Hobson writes*).

Modern Alarms has invested more than £750,000 in designing and installing sophisticated computer systems for dealing with calls in four stations. The company has 170,000 subscribers.

The alarm calls alert private central controls instead of

going directly to police stations. Calls are checked with clients to identify possible false alarms before the police are contacted. Checking takes only a few seconds but the saving of police time is dramatic.

The ADT company spokesman says: "The operator has

only to press one key and all details of the premises come up on the computer screen. Once the call is verified, another key sends all the details to police central control. The police can locate the source of an alarm within seconds of it going off and they can have someone on the

road in less than a minute. The only way to guarantee that ringing alarms will be investigated promptly is to cut false alarms drastically."

The verification system has changed the attitude of those who own alarms. The ADT spokesman says: "In the past, clients with false alarm calls

were bolshy. With the verification system they have become apologetic. They have begun to realise that many false alarms are their own fault. The result is that companies have trained staff not to set off alarms and to be more careful punching in numbers."

Security companies are also working on more sophisticated systems so that false alarms are not caused by, for example, boxes falling over in a warehouse or by an alarm being too near a radiator.

One police estimate sug-

gests that it costs £100 to answer every false alarm. The

present annual bill stands at £107 million, rising to an estimated £600 million by the end of the century.

It is claimed that time spent investigating false alarms is equivalent to 1,200 policemen doing nothing else all day.

Even genuine alarms give no guarantee of apprehending a criminal. ADT admits that only 10 per cent of real alerts result in an arrest.

However, the company says: "In 1988, the latest year for which Home Office figures are available, there were 5,400 arrests as a result of alarm calls. That's a lot of arrests."

important part of every business.

Companies are losing between 2

and 2.5 per cent of the bottom line and if we can halve that we shall save a lot of money.

"The Institute of Directors believes the cost of fraud to industry is £3.3 billion."

Drawing the line in self-defence and taking offensive warning measures is difficult. While the use of electronic products to protect life and property is as high-security as it gets, it is constantly searching for new products.

A typical dilemma for manufacturers is that the approach is a race between dye and smelting technology.

Unfortunately, it is not always possible to keep the dye and smelting processes separate.

Some companies have come from small units, such as Gillingham, Kent, to be taken over by larger ones, like the milk float manufacturer, Milkfloats Ltd, which has 20 million a year turnover and 10 days in its range of leading brands.

Sharp is a classic case with a sensible defence mechanism, such as a radio transmitter and a box of matches.

Securicor's slogan is "Securicor - the best in security".

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JULY 1990

# Who checks the guards?

Rodney Hobson reports on the campaign for a licensed security industry

The bombing of the Royal Marines barracks at Deal, Kent, which was patrolled by a private firm, brought security companies into the public eye, especially with the revelation that the Ministry of Defence is using 17 different security companies employing 250 people to help protect 30 establishments.

Public unease over security outfits is shared by responsible operators disappointed that the latest attempt to introduce licensing for the security industry, Sir John Wheeler's Security Industry Bill, failed earlier this year after gaining a second reading.

Many within the industry want to see a licensing system. Indeed, such calls have been made for the past 20 years. The responsible operators are uneasy that anyone can set up a security company without any form of restriction. They can even employ people with criminal records.

Meanwhile, the rapid growth of the industry has, if anything, added a greater urgency to the calls for regulation.

Jim Harrower, managing director of Group 4, says: "Major security companies have repeatedly called for some form of government control, given every encouragement to those who have attempted to introduce the necessary legislation and co-operated with every initiative designed to improve matters."

"What this has achieved on the one hand is a security industry that takes its responsibilities very seriously and spends large sums on the vetting and training of its employees.

"But on the other hand we still have a small but increasing number of security com-



Security guards stop and check a car entering a building site; but not all guards are vetted or trained properly

panies which are run by or employ people with criminal records or whose standards are unacceptable low. They represent a small percentage of the industry but their actions, or lack of them, give the rest of us a bad name and could put lives and property at risk."

Some believed that the government, with its emphasis on law and order, would be more receptive to controls on security outfits. Indeed, it was a Conservative MP, Norman Fowler, who in 1973 introduced a Security Licensing Bill into parliament. It failed to get a final reading.

Matters were made worse in 1976 when the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act introduced the concept of "spent" convictions. Many offences committed five or more years ago no longer need to be declared by an applicant for a job in security.

After a second attempt to introduce statutory controls, this time from the Labour side, also failed at the final reading in 1979, the government decided in 1980 that licensing was unnecessary.

Since then, several embarrassing cases have come to light. David Owen, Chief Constable of North Wales Police, revealed that of 609 security firms surveyed, 392 had employees with criminal records and a further 32 were run by people with criminal associates.

Another 144 were managed by people with no qualifications for the job.

BBC Television found a

guard at a security firm who allowed smaller members to had been in prison for armed robbery against a security company. A security guard 70,000 staff.

For the past 10 years the security industry has policed itself through the British Security Industry Association, founded in 1976 to advance the standards of the industry.

When the then Home Secretary, William Whitelaw, decided in December 1980 that licensing was unnecessary, the BSIA set about forming its own national inspectorate. It came into operation two years later.

At that time the BSIA had 24 inspected companies employing 24,341 people. Following a change in rules to

allow smaller members to

join, the BSIA now has 155

robbing against a security company. A security guard 70,000 staff.

What worries those who call

for a licensing system is that

membership still represents

only about 90 per cent of

turnover in the industry, with

non-members proliferating.

Nobody knows how many

non-member firms exist.

Group 4's Mr Harrower adds: "While the BSIA and its

members have been extremely

successful in imposing and

maintaining high standards,

they are powerless to do

anything about those individ-

uals or companies who choose

to operate independently for

various reasons, not least of

which is their need to spend

£1,000 or more on the vetting

and training of each

employee."

Despite his background in

# How to detect the spy bugs in the boardroom

Never mind the para-

noid about electro-

nics eavesdropping,

James Bond has no

place in the boardroom.

He is too highly qualified.

Detecting eavesdropping or

computer fraud is more

a matter of using a

little common sense,

according to one expert.

Chris Brogan, who runs

Security International from

Isleworth, west London, reckons

companies are bamboozled

by the investigators as

much as by the cheats (Rodney

Hobson writes).

He describes the use of

bugging as immoral and

professionally offensive and

points out: "How can a com-

pany offer to sell bugs and also

find them? Are they planting

the bugs that they claim to

find in your boardroom?"

Mr Brogan insists that a

staff member of a client

should accompany him when

he walks round with his

black box and radio antenna

searching for the tell-tale radio

signal. That way, nobody can

accuse him of planting the

bug.

Planting bugs is not only

illegal, it is often ineffective.

Some on the market have 1.5

volt batteries that are too weak

to pick up voices from more

than a couple of feet away and

which run down between

being planted in an empty

boardroom on Saturday morn-

ing and the start of the board

meeting on Monday.

In fraud investigations, evi-

dence obtained through illegal

bugging will not stand up in

court. Mr Brogan says: "Some

of my colleagues forget their

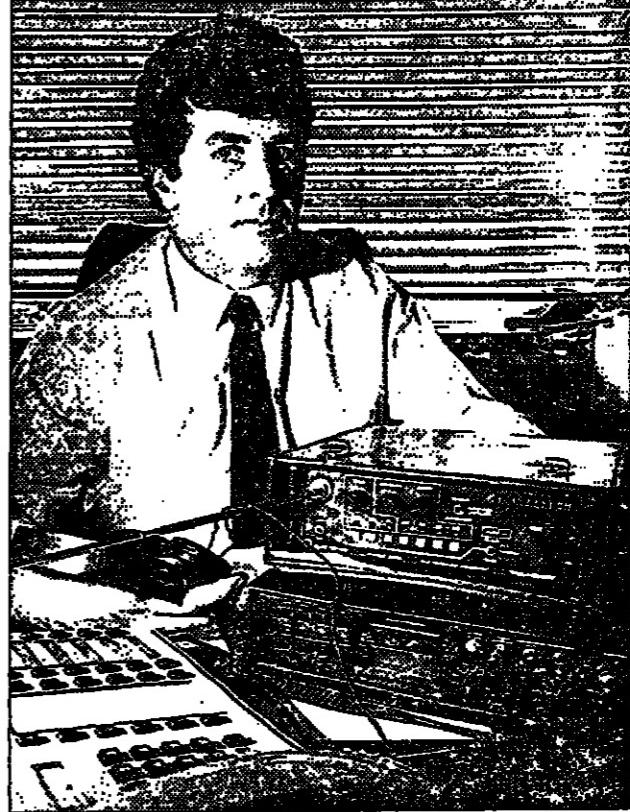
basic investigative skills and

start to take short cuts. If a

case gets to court, they stand

no chance against a barrister."

Despite his background in



Investigator Chris Brogan: "No one is beyond reproach"

military intelligence in the Royal Air Force, he says that "most computer fraud could be spotted by an ordinary audit clerk. It has been given a fancy name and glorified but a fraud is a fraud is a fraud."

Mr Brogan says detecting fraud and eavesdropping is only 25 per cent electronic and 75 per cent physical.

Checking on whether an employee has suddenly taken on an expensive lifestyle is a simple way of detecting fraud.

He adds: "If you said about someone 'I would trust him with my life,' that is the first chap I would suspect. I have

investigated dukes and a bishop. Do not tell me anyone is beyond reproach."

Electronic surveillance and detection methods are getting more sophisticated and expensive. Mr Brogan has come across a device that can tap telephone lines and cannot be detected by electronic means.

Bug-sweeping equipment costs £4,000 and the latest device will set the budding detective back £28,000. It can even find a defunct bug from the oxidation of metal parts.

Unfortunately, rusty nails produce the same effect on the detector.

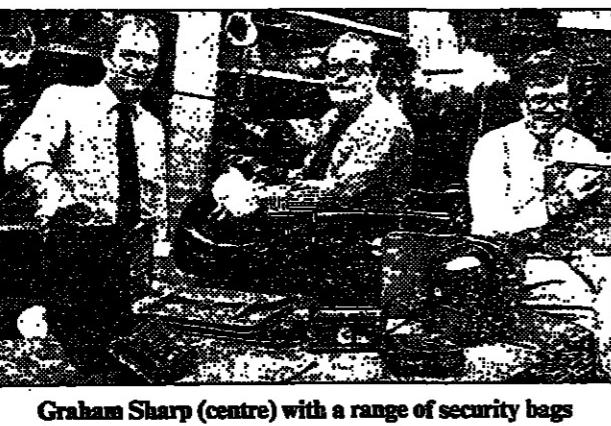
## Security is in the bag

DRAWING the line between self-defence and carrying an offensive weapon can be difficult. While the law allows the use of reasonable force to protect life and property, companies marketing such items as high-security bags are constantly searching for new products (Rodney Hobson writes).

A typical dilemma comes in manufacturing cases for carrying valuables. One line of approach is a case that emits dye and smoke when snatched. Unfortunately thieves are liable to leap straight into a getaway car, and crashes have been known. It could be just a matter of time before a car crashed into a bus queue.

Sometimes innovations come from smaller companies, such as John Sharp in Gillingham, Kent, which has been in the leather business before the days of making harnesses for horse-drawn milk floats. Much of its £1 million a year business these days is in night safe wallets for leading banks.

Sharp is about to market a case with a sophisticated defence mechanism. It is linked to a radio transmitter the size of a box of matches. Once the



Graham Sharp (centre) with a range of security bags

case is more than four yards from the transmitter, it starts to search for the signal. Unless owner and case come back together, a powerful alarm is sounded after ten seconds.

As a precaution against

error, the owner has another

ten seconds to recover the case

and the alarm system switches off. Otherwise the handle and sides of the case are electrified,

giving the thief a sore arm for

half an hour. At this stage, only a key holder can switch the case off.

Graham Sharp, a director of the family-owned company, says counsel's opinion reckons

£500.



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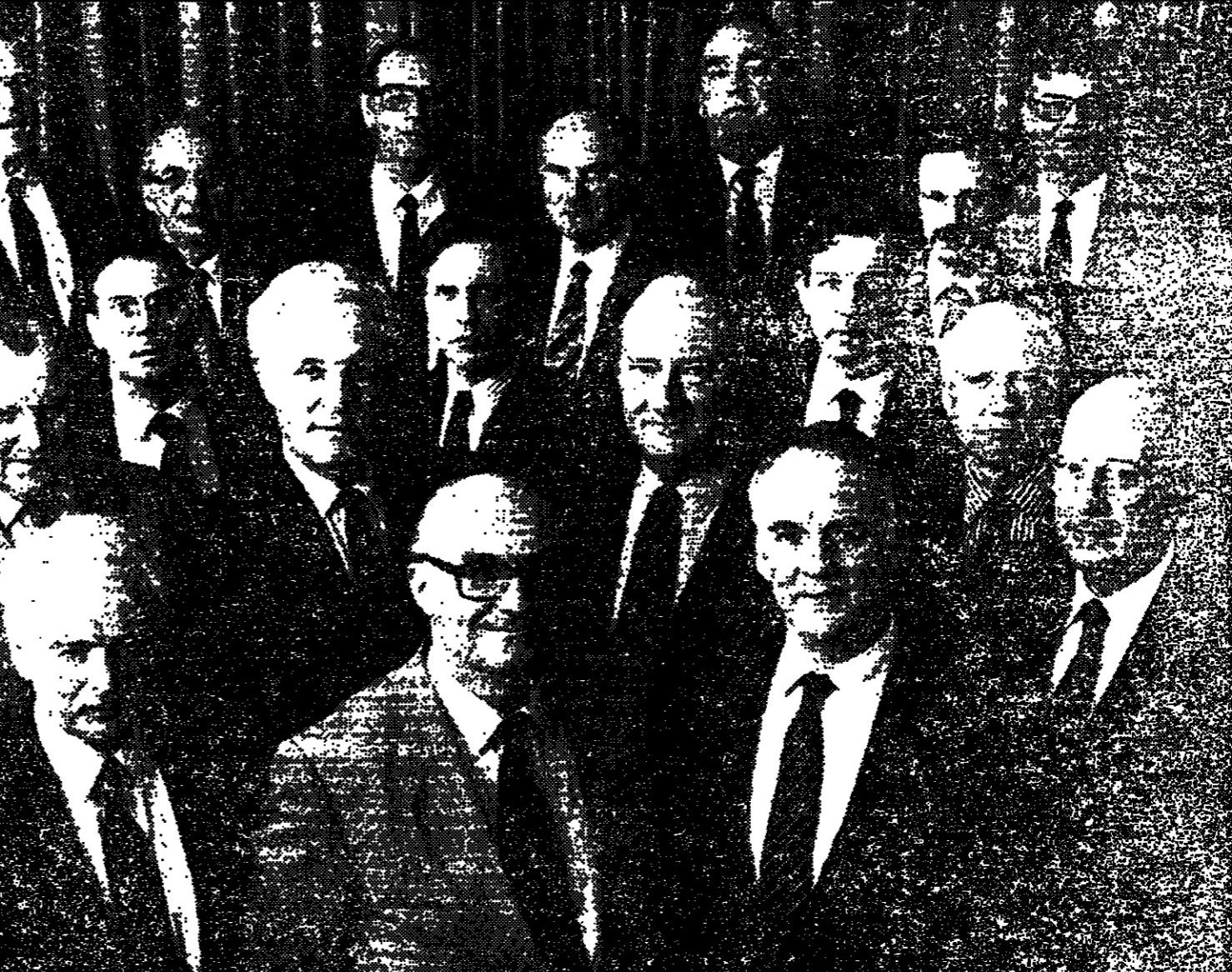
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\*1.5 false alarms per year per system against averages of between 3 and 6.

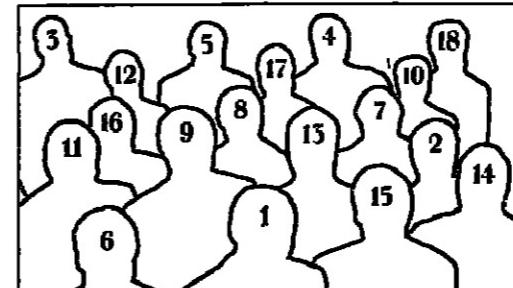
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## Operating on theft A new hospital acts against the criminals

EVEN HOSPITALS are fair game for criminals these days, so Thornt Security has designed and installed a closed-circuit television system for the safety of patients and staff at the Glenfield hospital in Leicester.

The Glenfield, opened in 1984, is the county's newest teaching hospital. It had gained a reputation for medical pioneering - and for thefts from cars and vandalism of vehicles (*Rodney Hobson writes*). It had reached the point where an incident was reported every day. One nurse suffered three cases of theft or damage, and recruitment was affected.

Closed-circuit television allowed unrestricted access but provided a strong deterrent to potential criminals. When it was installed, the first step was to fit an external camera that could pan, tilt and zoom. Six fixed cameras were also placed in strategic positions. Later, three more external cameras and two internal ones were added.

All 12 cameras are monitored from the hospital's main reception desk, where the screen can be split to receive up to 16 separate pictures simultaneously. Alternatively, the monitor can switch from camera to camera in a pre-arranged pattern.

A standard E180 video-tape can hold up to 480 hours of images. If an incident is reported later, the tape can be played back to the corresponding date and time.

At night, in unmanned areas, the system detects and records any disturbance. Cameras can be re-set if hospital equipment has to be left unattended.

One advantage the hospital has found is that the person spotting the crime is well away from the scene and can alert security staff or the police without getting involved in a potentially violent situation.

Fraud may be costing British business £500 million a year. Jon Ashworth reports on the solutions

Fraud is costing British companies hundreds of millions of pounds a year. Last year alone, businesses admitted losing £135 million in what is termed blue and white collar crime. But if unreported crimes are estimated, the amount can soar to £300 million or more.

Faced with such alarming statistics, banks, building societies and large companies are calling in experts to show them where they are going wrong. This is good news for the new breed of security consultants who help companies and financial institutions improve their internal and external security.

Risk management - in the broadest sense - is big business. Most big accountancy firms have developed specialist teams of management consultants to advise on risk. Large insurers have set up their own teams, and a new breed of small, independent consultants is starting to win lots of work.

Securicor, the London security group, launched a subsidiary in March to advise on risk control. A Mori poll at the time cited computer security, hostile takeovers and product tampering as the three areas of most concern to British industry.

Many of the managers interviewed for the survey were worried that computer crime would soar unless more steps were taken to tighten security.

The growing number of hostile takeovers has made companies more aware of their own weaknesses, and encouraged them to improve defences. Glass in baby food and other cases of product tampering have led to calls for tighter security on production lines and supermarket shelves.

Bill Robinson, managing director of Securicor Consultancy, says many bosses had been leaving the problem of fraud too late. "When people come to us," he explains, "it is generally too late to do anything other than contain their losses."

Now, he says, the trend is for companies to carry out a "health check" first, screening personnel and looking for signs of weakness early enough to prevent the plague of fraud spreading. Risk consultants build a company profile by talking to staff and checking cash and computer systems. They can then suggest ways to correct any problems.

Charles Shaw, marketing director for WBK, another firm of risk management consultants, said WBK's role

covered everything from internal fraud to computer crime and the threat of industrial stoppages. Consultants may also be called in by insurance underwriters to vet companies before policies are issued.

This latter role is a familiar one to WBK, which was set up by the Sedgwick insurance group in 1979. It has worked with most of the big British banks, assessing whether staff are up to their job, and recommending measures to help

prevent fraud among employees. Mr Shaw says: "More than 50 per cent of losses in an organisation can be through errors caused by bad management or lack of training." He adds that fraud is becoming a growing headache for many British companies. While £153 million was saved last year by companies who spotted fraud in time, another £139 million slipped through the net. At best, companies are stopping only 40 per cent.

"We do not know what is going on behind the scenes," Mr Shaw says. "Many crimes are simply not reported because companies are paranoid about bad publicity."

He says the growing reliance on computers and other electronic tools has made it easier for fraudsters to operate. For £1,000 a day, WBK will send in two consultants to see whether or not a company is up to scratch. It will look at computer and fund transfer systems, as well as talking to senior and junior staff to see how they fit in. Physical security is also considered.

Once their job is complete, the consultants prepare a detailed analytical review, breaking down the business and recommending ways of preventing risk. After that, it is up to the company to decide whether or not to do anything about it. The final bill for a one-day survey, including a report, can be more than £3,000. Some would say this is a drop in the ocean compared with the amounts at risk.

Management consultancy

is always been profitable for big accountancy firms, so it is not surprising that they have launched a strong push into risk management. Their teams not only look at the day-to-day concerns of running a business, but are often asked to look at the risks facing big construction projects, such as the Channel Tunnel, or Canary Wharf, Docklands in London's East End.

Leslie Zurick, a management consultancy partner with KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, the accountant

says such large-scale research hinges on whether or not a risk is likely to happen.

"It is a matter of going in and talking to engineers and looking at the costs and time involved," says Mr Zurick, who explains that so-called "probability theory" - deciding whether or not a risk is likely to happen - plays a key part.

Charles Evers, the partner in charge of actuarial and risk management services at Touche Ross, the management consultants, complains:

"Computer security has remained a narrow specialist field understood by few people. Most businesses and public organisations are lucky to have anyone who understands the finer points of control and the general security of their systems. If they do, they are a prized and rare resource."

Information technology specialists are generally more interested in what their computers can do rather than in keeping them secure, and most users want a computer that is easy to operate.

Mr Hardy says: "Security and control in the computer world is sadly still something most designers add as an afterthought. Often, because of cost, inadequate manual controls are put in place as a substitute for the real thing."

"The vast majority of computer crime, like any other crime, exploits simple, basic weaknesses. Intruders usually find gaping holes in the systems they attack. The only effective way to secure a computer system properly is to construct the controls into the system from scratch."

In research by Gallup for this year's Which Computer? Show at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, six out of 10 respondents admitted their computer system was open to abuse. A frightening 17 per cent realised they had already been the victims of hacking. British industry loses an estimated £400 million to hackers a year. A further 11 per cent of businessmen interviewed knew there were viruses in their systems.

Robert Neary at Cranfield IT Institute in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, is organising a computer security course for managers because he thinks many existing courses are too technical and are aimed at the defence industry. The course, probably two or three days long, will be available this year.

Mr Neary says: "Businessmen often do not understand simple password discipline, and loopholes exist because there is not sufficient education. Security expensively obtained can be compromised by the most junior operator."

## How to crack the hackers

SECURING computers against outside interference is still a vague notion for many users, despite warnings about hackers and viruses (*Rodney Hobson writes*). Although the Law Commission has recommended the outlawing of hacking, the legislation has not found its way into the government's programme.

Businesses have three considerations in assessing computer security:

- Confidentiality. Access to sensitive or valuable information must be restricted.
- Integrity. Information must be protected from misuse.
- Availability. Important services must be made available when required or replaced quickly when lost.

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After a National Audit Office report, even the government realised that security for its computer systems was poor. It developed a method of assessing the security of systems used by government departments and reduced the need for specialist advice, a lead that industry in Britain and abroad has followed with interest. The method, known as CRAMM - Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency Risk Assessment Methodology - is also available to industry through Touche Ross.

There are three stages. Stage one involves a thorough identification and valuation of data and physical assets.

Stage two sees how security could be compromised, assesses potential threats and finds the vulnerable points.

Stage three defines what protection is required and selects counter-measures.

Mr Hardy says: "With these new tools, at least we should see systems being designed with security in mind. The 1990s should see suppliers and designers building systems for users and management that demand a safe and secure computer system."

These hopes may yet be fulfilled. The Which Computer? survey found that three-quarters of companies now have a policy on computer security.



Tony Moore: a warning

The capacity for destruction by a disgruntled employee is enormous. Half an hour or even less is enough. Bombs to wipe out files can be activated long after the employee has gone."

Tony Moore, at ICL Defence Systems, says even security-conscious companies can be vulnerable when rules are broken. He says: "A payroll run fails, for example, and when the systems manager is called in he decides normal practice must be set aside to have the payroll produced in time. A well-formed policy should be flexible enough to encompass these inevitable emergencies by providing a comprehensive audit of action taken. Computer crimes can proliferate where these actions are not known about."

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In Britain, seven leading companies, including banks, are trying out the system. A large food company that has taken the safety device is even using its own existing in-house security passes instead of the cards supplied by Nighthawk.

Some companies in Eastern Europe are also interested. The PC-Guardian, costing £200 for a system and five cards, has its attractions, but Tim Knight, the managing director, jokes: "We may have to accept goods on barter to sell over there."

security company based in Frankfurt has asked to market the system in West Germany under its own name, and a first order has rolled in from the United States.

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## Robbery without violence that almost succeeds

New companies are cracking down on stealing by employees

IT transpired that fraudulent orders for legitimate customers were being sent in on order books forged by a local printer, the brother of one of the drivers. Boxes containing goods were sent out with certain drivers, but because the orders were not genuine, the cartons were returned to the warehouse.

By that time, the contents had been removed and the cartons stuffed with newspapers and resealed. The bogus cartons were destroyed later.

Another company could not understand why it was being beaten consistently by a large loan. Investigations showed that two trusted employees

had been bribed to supply information to the competitor. When the competitor was confronted with evidence and a demand for compensation, it paid up rather than risk court action and the attendant publicity.

Skulduggery naturally extends to takeover bids. Mr Benn found one company had set its sights on buying a leading competitor as cheaply as possible. So it infiltrated middle management in the target company.

Bribed executives deliberately created losses, driving the share price down. Lorraine Electronics helped to identify the problem and to avert disaster.

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had been bribed to supply information to the competitor. When the competitor was confronted with evidence and a demand for compensation, it paid up rather than risk court action and the attendant publicity.

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Investigating "hidden" crime David Benn, of an electronic-surveillance company

A SMALL company tucked away in East Anglia is taking a swipe at computer fraud. Nighthawk Electronics has just produced a remarkably simple device that sits on a computer keyboard and prevents unauthorised people from logging on to personal computers (*Rodney Hobson writes*).

Called the PC-Guardian, it operates like the "swipe-through" machines seen at many supermarkets and restaurants where a credit or debit card transaction is recorded automatically.

In this case, staff are issued with plastic cards carrying a magnetic stripe programmed to allow them to "log on" and be given their authorised level

of access. As an extra security precaution, companies can choose to add a personal identity number for each user, just as bank cards have a "pin number" giving access to teller machines.

The system also protects against viruses. Access to the floppy disc drive can be disabled to all but the system manager. A known "clean" system can be kept that way.

Even where access to a computer system has to be provided over the telephone wire, control is maintained because an authorised person at base has to use a plastic card to "allow access to the outsider".

Special files can be kept

from public gaze by keeping them in a queue accessible to say, only the finance director's card.

The system also protects against viruses. Access to the floppy disc drive can be disabled to all but the system manager. A known "clean" system can be kept that way.

Backed by the Department of Trade and Industry, Nighthawk, of Debden, Essex, took the prototype to an electronics trade fair in Hamburg earlier this year. As a result, a big

Reducing the risk element in any security situation can only be achieved by thorough preparation and training.

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Continued from  
page 16**PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS**

**McKinsey & Company**, the foremost international strategy consulting firm, seeks a Head of Information Services for its London office.

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**APPOINTMENT OF  
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Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy General Secretary of NALGO to succeed Alan Jinkinson, following his election as General Secretary.

The salary is £40,761 rising by annual increments to £44,052 per annum (including London weighting allowance).

The appointment is terminable by not less than three months notice in writing on either side and is superannuable under the NALGO Staff Superannuation Fund rules.

The suitability of applicants will be considered regardless of race, marital status, gender, sexuality, disablement or age (up to 65). NALGO has a job sharing scheme which may be applicable to this post.

Full details and application form available upon request from the Personnel Officer, NALGO, 1 Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9AJ. Tel. 071-388 2366 Ext. 331. Completed application forms must be received by the Personnel Officer no later than July 5 1990.

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The Council are seeking a replacement for the Borough Secretary who is due to retire in November 1990.

The postholder will head the Borough Secretary's Department which provides a full secretarial, administrative and legal service to the Borough Council and will also act as Monitoring Officer, Returning Officer for Local Elections and Electoral Registration Officer.

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For an informal discussion on the post, please contact Roger Carter, the Chief Executive on Hastings (0424) 722026.

Closing date is: 11 July 1990.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Town Hall, Queens Road, Hastings TN34 1QR Telephone (0424) 722026. Hastings Borough Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

**HASTINGS**  
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For an informal chat please telephone David Richards on 081-741 1570.

For an application form and further details please telephone 081-741 8486 (24 hour answering) quoting reference ACC or write to Rose Hubble, Recruitment Assistant, Notting Hill Housing Group, 26 Paddington Road, London, W6 0UB.

Closing Date: 29th June 1990.

Notting Hill Housing Group is an equal opportunities employer.

We operate a no-smoking policy.

**Notting Hill**

**LEGAL APPOINTMENTS**

Continued on  
next page

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**HARTLEPOOL HEALTH AUTHORITY****UNIT GENERAL MANAGER**

For this newly created post we require a General Manager with the professional skills and leadership qualities to take Hartlepool forward into a period of major change.

The initial task will be to integrate devolved functions from District Headquarters and those within the existing Unit to provide a range of complementary services within a single provider unit. The successful candidate will be expected to build upon existing strengths in devising a management structure to facilitate this process.

The Unit will have a revenue budget of c. £25M. Major external refurbishment and other developments to a value of nearly £20M, are planned over the next two years.

The post which is offered on a three year rolling contract basis offers an outstanding opportunity for an imaginative forward thinking individual who clearly understands the practices and principles of effective general management. The successful candidate will have a good track record in managing change and achieving results.

Hartlepool is situated on the North East Coast of England within easy reach of open, unspoilt countryside and with easy access to major towns and cities such as Newcastle upon Tyne, Durham, Darlington and the urban area of Teesside. The District serves a population of 145,000.

Informal discussion would be welcome by the District General Manager, Mr. Nigel Curtis, on (0429) 266554 extension 2900.

An information package is available from the District Personnel Officer, District General Hospital, Holdforth Road, HARTLEPOOL, Cleveland. TS24 9AH.

Applications by C.V. to the District Personnel Officer should be received by 6th July 1990.

Interviews will take place on 18th/19th July, 1990.

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Interviews will be held in London in July, 1990.

For further information please write to Anthony Travers, Maples and Calder, P.O. Box 309, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, British West Indies.

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**CITY - Information Technology - to £50,000**  
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Major City firm requires a solicitor between 1 and 5 years' qual. With experience in employment law and preferably at least 1 year's experience in immigration law.

**CITY - Banking - to £80,000**  
Medium sized City firm requires solicitors with 2 to 7 years' post qualification experience in general commercial banking/project finance: M&A/LBO; take-over finance; cross border transactions and working capital facilities. Excellent prospects.

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# 'Stars of the Bar' wait anxiously

**N**ext week sees the first of the new-style Bar directories with the publication of the 1990 edition of *The Legal 500*, where the chief innovation is the section on Chambers and how they rate.

Fortunately for those whose future may depend on such league tables, John Pritchard, the editor, has decided to make a cautious entry into this field. "For this first year, we decided simply to list the Chambers which we would recommend for the main types of work," Mr Pritchard says. "We have not named individual barristers within those Chambers, although we have started keeping notes on them."

This year's *Legal 500* represents a marker for the future. The signal has been sent out that barristers are under scrutiny and that their respective merits will be discussed, henceforth, in public.

In preparing his recommendations, Mr Pritchard has drawn on comments and observations from solicitors in England and Wales. On that basis, he has constructed lists of those Chambers which are well regarded in particular areas.

Although the lists highlight the top two or three Chambers in each field (for example, 1 Atkin Building, Gray's Inn and 10 Essex Street in construction), that is as far as the

A new publication lists the best Chambers. But worried barristers, writes Edward Fennell, have nothing to fear

fine discrimination goes. No individual barrister, therefore, will feel particularly hard done by as a result of this exercise — although there may well be disgruntled Chambers who question why they are not mentioned at all.

Next year, however, it will be different. Having whetted the appetite of his readers, Mr Pritchard plans to name names. Twelve months hence, we can expect to see not just the facts and figures, but a clear identification of who are supposed to be the stars of the Bar.

Questioned as to the value of such initiatives, Roger Henderson, of the Bar Council, said: "I am delighted that such information on the Bar and all the advocacy it can provide is going to be available on a better-informed basis than hitherto. It's clearly essential, for example, that those professionals — such as accountants and surveyors — who want direct access to the Bar, need



to have this information which, up until now, has been available only on the solicitors' grapevine."

The irony may be, however, that those solicitors who supply Mr Pritchard with his intelligence, may actually be undermining their own position. Because solicitors have

traditionally acted as the go-between for client and barrister, they have gained a unique understanding of individual barristers' abilities. That knowledge has become an important part of their expertise. Once they start giving it away, and other professionals become familiar

with the arcane mysteries of the Chambers, it may turn out that they have "sold the shop" (or at least that part of it which depends on who you know rather than what you know).

Already, for example, *The Legal 500* enables the reader to draw fine distinctions between occupants of the same addresses. Thus, although 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, comes out well in the Plaizing section, the Chambers of William Glover, QC, score higher than Sir Frank Layfield, QC. And when we are told next year exactly who in William Glover's set we ought to consult, there should be no surprise when accountants and surveyors go off and do so without troubling their solicitors for this service.

So, as the muted war among lawyers continues, the publication of information is likely to play an increasingly important role. The contraction of the Bar may be inevitable, but in the process the more able barristers will have their position strengthened and their profile raised. The only thing standing in their way is the chaotic administration of many Chambers. Mr Pritchard's enquiries ran into difficulties because some Chambers are pitifully disorganized. If they are going to capitalize on this opportunity for publicity, then barristers' clerks need to smarten up their act.

## INNS AND OUTS

**P**lans are afoot to establish a European Drugs Law Institute on the lines of the Federal Drugs Law Institute in the United States in response to difficulties experts and practitioners have perceived in harmonising European legislation in the field. The proposal — from Dr Philip Brown who has long experience providing information services to the pharmaceuticals and healthcare industries — has been discussed with specialists from food and drugs lawyers from Italy, Spain, France, West Germany and the UK. There are hopes the organisation will be functioning by the end of the year.

Dr Brown believes that if the industry is not provided with a forum for discussing how the law can achieve the free movement of healthcare products, the European Commission will impose what it believes to be a consensus, even when none exists. Nor do the legal problems end here. "If you take a directive and look at the member state translations, they are all different," he comments. In a highly regulated industry such as food and drugs this could give rise to some significant discrepancies in the way directives are interpreted. Lawyers involved in the initiative, which include Stephen Kon, of S.J. Berwin, Ian Dodds, of McKenna, and barrister Conor Quigley of 12 Grey's Inn Square have indicated that the issues are broad and range from product liability (a particular UK concern), to competition (a worry for the Spanish). As for lawyers, Dr Brown sees their role developing akin to the US model where administrative law challenges to government decisions are far more common than in Europe at present.

**C**oncern at the high levels of default on post-divorce and separation maintenance payments has led to the suggestion that the maintenance scheme introduced in Australia two years ago would be a good model for the UK. Under the scheme, "child support" supercedes maintenance and is calculated by reference to a formula. It is then automatically collected from the wages or salary of non-custodial parents, paid to the government in the same way as PAYE income tax and then paid to custodial parents through the Department of Social Security. So far the scheme has resulted in Social Security savings of about £58 million (£3.6 million) and has improved the rate of compliance with court orders from 30 per cent to 70 per cent.

**H**ave you noticed a certain smoothness about Stephenson Harwood's partners recently? One reason may be traced to the activities of the head of the firm's Intellectual Property Group, Ludi Lochner, who claims to be the first partner named as a co-inventor in a US patent. Mr Lochner acted for Remington, which markets depilators, in the company's complex legal battle with the Israeli inventor of the first such device. Within the first 18 months, this product achieved sales of \$360 million. When Remington launched a rival product, the Israeli sued for infringement of patent, a claim that was dismissed. Remington was then offered a licence under a patent for another depilator, but Mr Lochner advised that not only could the patent be avoided but improved. Remington applied to the US Patent Office. The application was granted and named Remington's design engineer and Mr Lochner, who holds a science degree, as co-inventors.

It's point firmly addressed by the London Official Referees themselves. Their submissions to the Top Salaries Review Body say: "It is really out of the question to expect silks in their late forties or fifties to give up highly lucrative practices for a salary many times less than their earnings."

The memorandum continues: "The possible appointees whose appointment we would welcome are among the ablest members of the Bar. Unfortunately, they are not attracted."

The message is that if the Lord Chancellor is clearly in a reforming mind, he ought to turn it into a job worth fighting for. Given the importance and extent of their workload, he could also increase their numbers.

• The author is a legal journalist



Cinderella status: Anthony Butcher, QC, Official Referee

**M**ost people have never heard of the Official Referees. Even lawyers are hazy about their precise function. Yet there are six of them. They are 116 years old. And despite being officially abolished in 1971, they continue to survive.

Born out of the frustration of Victorian businessmen who shunned long-winded formal court proceedings in favour of arbitration (particularly in construction work), the wheel appears to have come full circle (writes Max Findlay).

Julian Holloway, a lawyer at McKenna's, commented last year: "The delays in the Official Referees' courts can be extensive and a major problem. At present, a fixed date for a four-year trial is unlikely before 1992."

Professional concern is now mainly focused on the ambivalent ranking of these specialist circuit judges. "It is irking that Official Referee work is still in a Cinderella position as far as status is concerned," says Anthony Butcher, QC, a deputy Official Referee and chairman of the Official Referees' Bar Association. He adds that foreign industrial or commercial concerns "are not impressed that their case is not being presided over

## Referees appeal over the 'unfair' penalties

Official Referees, the specialist circuit judges, want more status and more pecuniary reward

by a High Court judge". It is a view shared by Robert Oakes, from Taylor Joyason Garrett, who says he would like to see Official Referees elevated to the High Court bench because "it would upgrade the attitude in the profession towards the practice of construction law generally".

He believes they "do a remarkably good job" and that "there is a genuine attempt by the court civil servants and the judges to fit in with the requirements and needs of the lawyers and their clients".

The decision-making is at a high level. In their submissions to the Top Salaries Review Body, the London Official Referees state: "So important is our jurisdiction that many appeals from our decisions

have been made to the Court of Appeal and some to the House of Lords. In the majority of cases we have been upheld."

According to Mr Butcher, one crucial area which has been developed by Official Referees "over the past 12 to 15 years has been the enormous increase in professional negligence and local authority misfeasance actions".

These are often cases "involving building owners suing several defendants saying that the building was not as good as it should be or that the designer or architect got it wrong".

So much for the plaudits. But there are weaknesses, too. Rarely (if ever) are Official Referees drawn from mainstream building law prac-

tices. Mr Justice Garland is singled out as the one construction expert on the bench and he became a High Court judge instead.

Recruitment is also a severe problem. Mr Butcher explains: "If you take the average age of the past four appointments as Official Referee, you will arrive at the conclusion that this is not a job after which people are screaming."

It is a point firmly addressed by the London Official Referees themselves.

Their submissions to the Top Salaries Review Body say: "It is really out of the question to expect silks in their late forties or fifties to give up highly lucrative practices for a salary many times less than their earnings."

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• The author is a legal journalist

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The ideal candidate will be a newly or recently qualified lawyer, keen to gain experience in the field of financial services. You will have had a commercially-based training or some experience in the finance industry, but all applicants will be considered on their merits. Knowledge of the matters listed above is not essential as excellent training will be given.

For further details please ring Sonya Rayner, or send her a copy of your cv.

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**T**he evolution of the present legal aid scheme from its foundation in 1949 to its present crucial role in our adversarial system reflects sustained efforts made by successive governments and the legal profession.

The government's commitment continues to be clear: spending has increased five-fold during the past 10 years; recent major legislation has created a firm new base for efficient administration; a wide-ranging review of financial conditions for eligibility is underway.

Some £650 million will be paid to barristers and solicitors in this financial year for legal services under the legal aid scheme. Undoubtedly the scheme could be wider in scope. But if the scheme were to be widened, surely the public, who pay for it, have to be assured it is obtaining the best value for its payment and that goes to those who need it.

The government has embarked on a programme of changes aimed at preserving and improving the services given. A consistent theme of the programme is, as I have indicated, value for money, and I emphasise value. The key to access to justice in this country, I believe, is the recognition and appreciation of the need to make the best use of legal aid resources. It is common sense that if you use resources in the most efficient way you can spread them further.

Legal aid is a joint venture to which the government and the profession contribute. The professions provide legal services; the government meets the

## The £650 million legal aid scheme must give value for taxpayers' money, writes Lord Mackay of Clashfern

### LEGAL BRIEF

difference between what the proceedings should cost and what those given help can afford. The taxpayer funds the difference. Some critics appear to forget this, as they categorise the programme in hand as one of cuts and reductions in quality, rather than one of working positively to ensure the taxpayer's burden is worthwhile.

Getting value for the taxpayer's money has four elements: first,

court processes, such as issuing summonses and getting the cases to trial are speeded up and simplified.

In the course of proceedings in

Parliament leading to the Children Act, I announced a rolling programme for reforming family law, jurisdiction and procedures. One of the most controversial areas is likely to be that of divorce law, and I await the Law Commission's final report with great interest.

It does seem to me sad that at the

time couples may be most in need of

funds if they reach the decision that

their marriage is beyond help, they may

also find themselves involved in their

first experience of family law — and that

can be an expensive experience. It must

be considered whether there is scope for

alternative help and advice for such

couples, particularly if such help is to

be publicly funded.

Second, ensuring the scheme covers

those who may need help — last

November, I announced changes to

legal aid eligibility to improve access to

justice for children under 16, pensioners

and people involved in personal injury

cases. These changes, which came into

effect on April 9, were the first results of

a review by my department into the

financial conditions for legal aid.

The review is closely linked with the

changes in hand to law, jurisdiction and

procedure. We have started with financial conditions for legal aid in civil proceedings. The review will take two to three years, and I have stated that changes will be brought into effect as agreed, rather than awaiting completion of the full review.

The review addresses questions far wider than the percentage of the population eligible for legal aid. As well as examining the position of those not now eligible for legal aid, it extends to the contributions paid by those who are assisted, the way their means are assessed, and the effect of legal aid on unassisted opponents. It will explore the extent to which insurance or other arrangements could provide effective cover. In Australia, for example, there are special arrangements with banks by which litigants can fund legal proceedings.

Third, effective administration of the scheme: the Legal Aid Act and the creation of the Legal Aid Board have provided a firm foundation for improvement. There is little point in providing a scheme if the delays are so long that people are either discouraged from or simply cannot take advantage of it.

Fourth, a framework for legal services which can respond to changing demands — the Courts and Legal Services Bill provides this. Within this framework, legal services of the right quality can be developed to meet the varying needs of litigants, doing away with any unnecessary restrictions on the functions of the many professional strands.

• The author is the Lord Chancellor



Not a blank cheque: legal services need to respond to changing demands

## Law Report June 19 1990 House of Lords

### Third party cannot sue club where insolvent member did not observe clause

**Firma C-Trade SA v Newcastle Protection and Indemnity Association**

**Sococo Mobil Oil Inc and Others v West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (London) Ltd**

Before Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Ackner, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Jauncey of Tullichettie [Speeches June 14]

The Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act 1930 did not confer upon a third party who had a claim against an insolvent member of a shipowners' Protection and Indemnity Association (P & I Club) a right to proceed directly against the P & I Club if the club's rules contained a "pay to be paid clause" (providing that members' liabilities would be indemnified only where the member had itself discharged the liability first) which had not been compensated by the insolvent member.

The House of Lords so held in allowing appeals by P & I Clubs against a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Singhbir and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith) determining two separate cases in favour of third party claimants (77 & 78/89, December 27, 1988; [1989] 2 Lloyd's Rep 239).

In the first case Mr Justice Staugham, at first instance, had allowed a claim by Firma C-Trade SA against Newcastle Association; Mr Anthony Clarke, QC, and Mr Nicholas Hamblen for Firma C-Trade; Mr Stewart Boyd, QC and Mr Graham Dunning for the West of England Association; Mr Jonathan Sumption, QC and Mr Andrew Popplewell for Sococo Mobil Oil.

Lord Richard Aikens, QC and Mr Jonathan Hirst, QC, for the

Newcastle Association; Mr Anthony Clarke, QC, and Mr Nicholas Hamblen for Firma C-Trade; Mr Stewart Boyd, QC and Mr Graham Dunning for the West of England Association;

Mr Jonathan Sumption, QC and Mr Andrew Popplewell for Sococo Mobil Oil.

In the second case Mr Justice Saville, at first instance, had

allowed a claim by Firma C-Trade SA against Newcastle Protection and Indemnity Association ([1987] 2 Lloyd's Rep 299).

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For further details on working for the CPS, please contact our Recruitment Team on (071) 273 8172, or write to the Recruitment Team, The Crown Prosecution Service, 4-12 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AZ.

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The salary will be negotiable according to experience and will be coupled with an excellent benefits package.

Please initially send your C.V., quoting reference 1844 to the Confidential Reply Service Manager, Publicity Management Recruitment Limited, 39-41 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8PP.

Please list separately any firms to which you do not wish your response to be forwarded.

All interviews will be conducted by our client.

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The candidates should be qualified lawyers (Solicitors or Barristers) and broad commercial and corporate experience in the International Oil & Gas Field would be advantageous. Please send your Curriculum Vitae along with all qualifications and references to:

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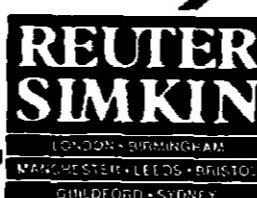
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Application forms and further particulars are available from my secretary, Mrs Jones, telephone (0908) 610562. Application to be received by 29th June 1990. Interviews will be held on 18th July 1990.

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Grand slam golf dream ends in agonising fashion as a putt lips out on last green at Medinah

# St Andrews can heal Faldo's hurt

From MITCHELL PLATTS, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, CHICAGO

NICK Faldo was entitled to be feeling blue after his dream of becoming the first player to achieve the modern grand slam had died at Medinah Country Club, leaving Hale Irwin and Mike Donald to go through to a play-off.

Faldo was within a whisker of joining them, a mere millimetre away from a birdie at the 18th hole. If his putt from 12 feet had disappeared then Faldo, the Masters champion, might have become the US Open champion. He would have moved on to St Andrews next month with the dream still alive.

Instead, the ball kissed the edge of the hole and Faldo, with a final round of 69, kissed goodbye to the 1990 US Open. He could not conceal his disappointment. He certainly did not need to be asked, as he was, if he had hit the putt too hard. "I hit it perfect," Faldo said. "I hit a foot past the hole. How can you say I hit it too hard? It went a foot past."

In truth, Faldo lost the chance of finishing level with

Irwin and Donald on 280, eight under par, when he took three putts at the 16th. There he had aimed his three-iron left of the flag hoping that it would come in on the breeze which blew throughout Sunday and in his words turned the course into "an animal." The ball never veered an inch and it came to rest 45 feet from the hole.

Faldo, talking in the contestants' dining room rather than the press room, to which he had politely declined to come, said: "I hit the first put solid, downhill and it never got to the hole. I can't understand it. The green was just a little slower than I anticipated."

Irwin, following an outstanding inward half of 31 which included five birdies in the last eight holes — with the coup de grâce being a putt of 45 feet at the 18th — had set the target an hour earlier. So when Faldo missed his attempt to save par from six feet, he was left needing to make a birdie at one of the last two holes.

Faldo went from fortioth following the first round to 37th after the second to thirteenth on Saturday to finishing joint-third, with Billy-Ray Brown. That required dogged determination.

The key to winning Major championships is first to play yourself into position. No one in the game today does that more often than Faldo. He cannot be expected to win every time, although his approach is such that he believes it to be possible. So do the bookmakers, since Coral have already installed him as the 7-1 favourite at St Andrews.

José-Maria Olazábal once again advertised his potential with a 73 for joint eighth. Ian Woosnam took 72 for 286 and Severiano Ballesteros a disappointing 76 for 289. Ronan Rafferty finished with a 78 for 286.



Running out of holes: Faldo reflects on a missed birdie chance on the 17th green

## SCORES FROM MEDINAH

(US scores listed)  
280: H Irwin, 68, 70, 74, 67; M Donald, 67, 70, 72, 71.  
281: R Faldo, 69, 71, 69, 72; N Faldo (GB), 72, 72, 73, 70, 69, 71, 72, 74; R Wadkins, 71, 72, 73, 70, 73, 74; P. Jones (Aus), 72, 73, 69, 69, 70, 68, 77; J Nicholas, 71, 74, 68, 76; Gallagher, 71, 69, 72, 77; D Frost (SA), 72, 72, 73.

282: C Perry (Aus), 72, 71, 68, 79; D Barr (Can), 74, 71, 75, 71; M Norris, 71, 72, 73, 70, 73, 75; L Nelson, 74, 67, 75, 73, 74, 75; R Thompson, 71, 73, 72, 75; 283: R Stewart (Can), 70, 74, 73, 75; A Morris, 74, 71, 71, 70, 70, 74; R Gilder, 71, 70, 74, 72, 73, 75; L. Watson, 70, 73, 75, 77; 284: T Kite, 75, 70, 74, 74; B McNamee, 71, 75, 75, 75; G Morgan, 70, 72, 73, 76; D. Davis (america), 72, 72, 72, 77; 285: S Ellington (Aus), 71, 71, 73, 69; F. Williams, 70, 74, 70, 72, 73; C Strong, 73, 70, 69, 75; 286: M Ozaki (Japan), 73, 72, 74, 68; W Heitzman, 70, 75, 74, 74, 75; C Pavan, 74, 70, 73, 70, 74; W. Tidmarsh, 74, 70, 72, 71; P. Jones (Aus), 72, 73, 70, 74, 75; 287: C Beck, 71, 71, 73, 70, 74; M Hubert, 78, 68, 71, 72; B. Clegg, 70, 71, 71, 72; S. McKinnon (amateur), 74, 71, 71, 72; 288: E. Bryson, 70, 75, 74, 70, 72; K. McNeely, 72, 70, 72, 74; R. Lohr, 71, 74, 72, 72; 1 AOKI

289: R Rafferty (GB), 75, 70, 72, 78; 290: D Graham (Aus), 72, 73, 74, 79; 291: H Twiss, 73, 77, 77; 292: R Stewart (Can), 70, 74, 73, 75; A Morris, 74, 71, 71, 70, 74; R Gilder, 71, 70, 74, 72, 73, 75; L. Watson, 70, 73, 75, 77; 293: T Kite, 75, 70, 74, 74; B McNamee, 71, 75, 75, 75; G Morgan, 70, 72, 73, 76; D. Davis (america), 72, 72, 72, 77; 294: S Ellington (Aus), 71, 71, 73, 69; F. Williams, 70, 74, 70, 72, 73; C Strong, 73, 70, 69, 75; 295: M Ozaki (Japan), 73, 72, 74, 68; W Heitzman, 70, 75, 74, 74, 75; C Pavan, 74, 70, 73, 70, 74; W. Tidmarsh, 74, 70, 72, 71; P. Jones (Aus), 72, 73, 70, 74, 75; 296: C Beck, 71, 71, 73, 70, 74; M Hubert, 78, 68, 71, 72; B. Clegg, 70, 71, 71, 72; S. McKinnon (amateur), 74, 71, 71, 72; 297: E. Bryson, 70, 75, 74, 70, 72; K. McNeely, 72, 70, 72, 74; R. Lohr, 71, 74, 72, 72; 1 AOKI

"I expect them to work hard and I expect us to have a lot of laughs," she said after the side was announced at the weekend. "It's the most exciting week and if you come out of it not enjoying it, there's something wrong."

Before the match, on July 28 and 29, the players will be paying particular attention to the short game, with putting a priority, and on Sunday, July 30, they will be put to the test at East Sussex National against a team picked by Peter McEvoy.

**EQUESTRIANISM**

## Foreign charge succeeds

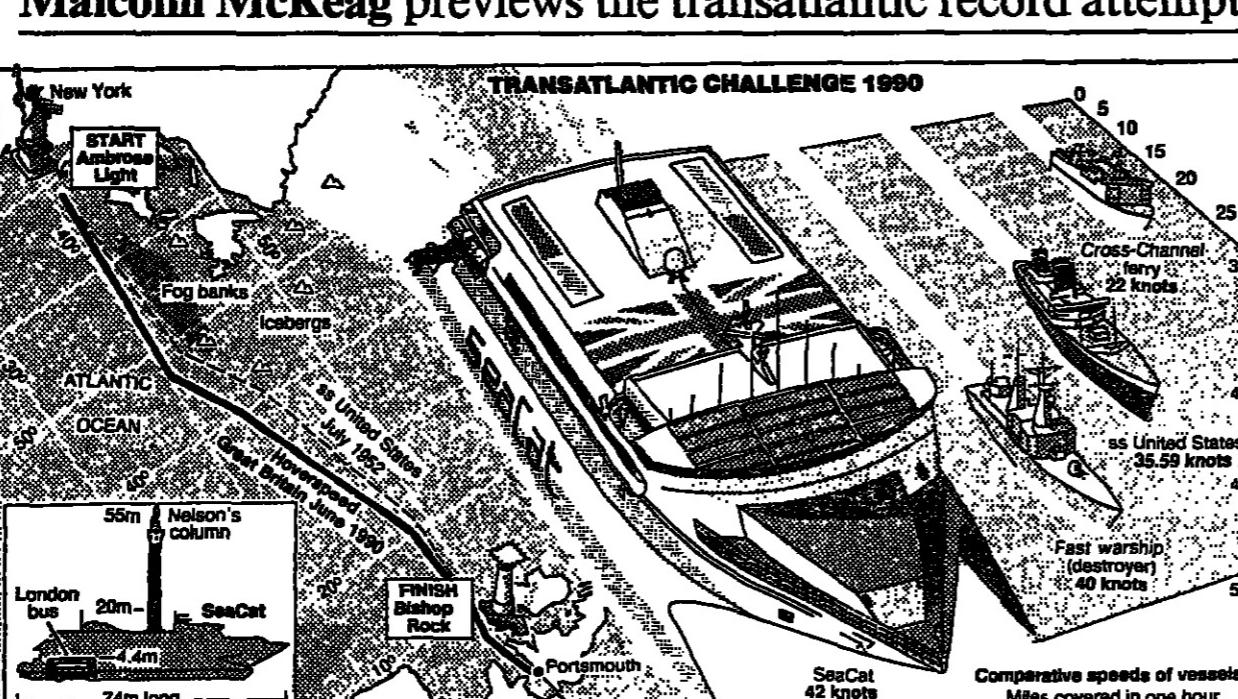
By JENNY MACARTHUR

ALL THAT THORHILL, the Curtis Cup captain, balked at calling herself a stern disciplinarian but she was in no doubt about what she wanted from the players who will face the United States at Somerset Hills in New Jersey next month, as they attempt to win the trophy for an unprecedented third time in a row.

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**MALCOLM McKEAG PREVIEWS THE TRANSATLANTIC RECORD ATTEMPT**



## Beating the clock is only the first step

A GENUINE opportunity for Britain to win back from America the Hales Trophy, and with it the fabled Blue Riband of the Atlantic, arises this evening with the departure from New York of HoverSpeed Great Britain, a 220-foot wave-piercing passenger and vehicle ferry with an operating speed close to 40 knots.

The catamaran will be attempting to break the record for a crossing of the famed North Atlantic run, from Nantucket to Bishop Rock, off the Scillies. The task is two-fold: first the

vessel must cross the Atlantic in under three days 10hr and 40min to beat the record established in 1952 by the liner ss United States; second, her owners must persuade the American Merchant Marine Museum to release the trophy.

On the evidence, the second may be the more daunting prospect: two craft (Richard Branson's Virgin Atlantic Challenge and Tom Gentry's Endeavour) have already beaten the United States' record but both have been denied the trophy, having been classed by the museum's director as "toy boats".

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The accommodation is all in the enormous bridge-deck built between the main hulls. The bridge-deck has a conventional ship's bow which is normally clear of the water, but which in rough weather will deflect the seas and provide extra buoyancy.

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Hydrofoils, in which the entire vessel lifts from the water on stilts, can run at over 40 knots — but hydrofoils are usually relatively small, carry only passengers, and normally operate only in sheltered waters. SeaCat is designed for the open sea.

A conventional cross-Channel ferry operates at about 22 knots, and modern cruise liners like the QE2 are not as fast as the trans-Atlantics.

The SeaCat may well be the world's fastest ferry. Indeed, she can probably outrun all but the fastest warships, the top speeds of which are classified.

Two narrow hulls key to challenger's speed

INTEREST in the Atlantic record lay dormant between the Fifties, when the last fast liners were built, and 1985, when Richard Branson began using a large offshore powerboat and refuelling via a mid-ocean airfield.

Several subsequent attempts, notably by the Azimut syndicate, of Italy, failed until an American, Tom Gentry, also using an offshore powerboat and refuelling, clocked two days 14hr 7min, at an average speed of 36.6 knots.

Branson's first attempt failed but his second set a record time of three days 8hr 7min, at an average speed of 36.6 knots.

The trophy was originally presented by Harold Hale, a British MP, in 1935. Following Branson's successful run in 1986, new trustees redrafted the trophy conditions to remove the requirement that the run be made on a scheduled trans-Atlantic passenger service, but retained the original intention that the trophy is for "real ships".

The attempt should have begun on June 1, but was delayed due to problems with the ship's propulsion units. Instead of conventional propellers, the catamaran uses four giant water jets — effectively huge pumps — driven by diesel engines.

To beat the record she must arrive off the Scillies by Saturday morning and to average better than 35.6 knots. She has already broken the record for a crossing of the Tasman Sea, between Australia and New Zealand, at a speed of 37.4 knots.

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In 1991 three teams are expected to try. The largest of these is a 230-foot waterjet-propelled mini-ship owned by the Agha Khan, whose waterjet-powered Shergar is claimed to be the fastest yacht in the world. Richard Noble and Ted Toleman are building on Tyneside, a 180-foot prototype fast patrol boat to be powered by an RB211 gas turbine engine driving waterjet pumps, while the Azimut syndicate is building a 90-foot diesel-powered offshore racer.

Interest in the Atlantic record lies on the unrefuelled crossing.

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*The Times* studies a relaxed manager who knows the importance of team relationships in the fraught World Cup arena

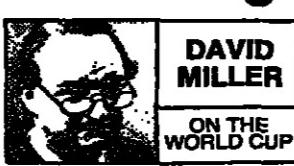
# Harmony the keynote of German success

**Erbe**

If a West German team split with internal dissent could reach the final of the 1986 World Cup, what chance a squad now playing in Italy in near-perfect harmony?

The debonair Franz Beckenbauer, more relaxed than any of his 23 rival manager-coaches, hopes his side have not reached a peak too early.

After the so-called controversy of Germany being switched at the time of the draw in December, as the seeded team of group E in Verona to group D in Milan, Beckenbauer's squad is comfortably established in the lake district 50 minutes from


**DAVID MILLER**  
ON THE  
WORLD CUP COUP

San Siro, with the prospect of playing both second round and quarter-final in Milan.

For the semi-final, which would be able to remain for preparation at their leafy hillside resort here beside a chattering Alpine stream, secure behind remote-controlled gates and with enough armed police for a prime minister's visit on checkpoint duty down the minor country road.

Environmentally, the Ger-

mans are as well situated as temperamentally: unquestionably, with Italy, Belgium and Brazil, one of the present front-runners. Such is the self-confidence coursing through the camp that Völler, the Roma half of the striking partnership with Klinsmann, of Inter, felt able to boast, after the five-goal victory over the Emirates: "Klinsmann and I are at the moment the best pair of strikers in the cup." It must be hoped, for his sake, he is not tempting providence against the Emirates, he missed four easy chances in 11 minutes before there was any score.

Beckenbauer, whose manager is urban and given to understatement, is himself of the view that all going well, "it's encouraging, on every point," he says carefully, having just given his daily hour-long press conference, punctuated with smiles and free from any defensive guardiness. "Technically, the squad is stronger all round than four years ago, and has matured since the European championship of 1988 (when losing the semi-final to the Netherlands)."

The communication between players, he says, is excellent, on and off the field. "There are no groups at meal times, as there were in Mexico – a Bayern table here, a Cologne table there," he says.

"Not only is the team playing well, but the six players who are not even substitutes are in a happy mood and contribute to the morale of the side."

Beckenbauer was one of those urging FIFA to allow all 11 reserves to be on the bench and available as substitutes, not only for the more exact replacement of an injured player, but for the psychological benefit of the whole squad. When FIFA refused, he accused them of being out of touch.

"Part of the way to achieve harmony in the squad is in selection," he says. The clear implication is that he deliberately left out one or two players whom he regarded as disruptive. One of those was probably Dörfner, of Bayern, a surprise omission in midfield.

After three World Cup final tournaments as a player, with one losing and one winning final and a semi-final, Beckenbauer well knows the significance of team relationships; even if German temperament is so level that they have more chance of playing well than most teams when divided among themselves.

What pleases Beckenbauer is that he is able to work with the squad both directly and through his captain, Lothar Matthäus, also with Inter. He has learned a lot in Italy, Beckenbauer says. "In the past, you sometimes couldn't

see him in important games, but now he is willing to take responsibility."

Beckenbauer's own relationship as captain with Helmut Schön, the manager, was thought to be unstable, he exercising undue influence. He knows the risks within such partnerships. He will not say, for the moment, whether this is a better team than any of those in which he played. It is too early, he says, though he believes the motivation could not be stronger.

He deflected, as being absurd, the notion that Germany would have any motive to collaborate with Columbia today in order to assist qualification: as in the shameful

arranged draw with Austria in Spain in 1982. A point now would assure Columbia of third place.

Whatever the outcome in Italy, his role as team manager will terminate, Bertie Vogts succeeding him. He intends to go into marketing and sponsorship for DFB, the German federation.

Although he has made a small fortune from the game, Beckenbauer has managed never to seem a mercenary, not even in his days with Cosmos. His dignity has never deserted him. He is one of few men whose reputation has come close to challenging the maxim that the game is greater than the players.

## WORLD CUP NOTEBOOK

### Cutting a dash as wolfhound

EVER SINCE a Scottish supporter arrived in Argentina by submarine, the World Cup has been a focus for the antics of supporters who travel on their wits. Italy 90 has thrown up a man who dresses as a dog, an intrepid cyclist, and a self-anointing salesman.

Adrian Mooney, alias "Macu", the team mascot, had his trip to Italy paid by the Republic of Ireland's sponsors to don a grey Irish wolfhound costume and slope down Palermo. The Dublin University student, aged 20, has gone down a storm. Pity about the football.

A bar owner, Ramon Munu, from Majorca, pedalled 1,100 miles to take in Spain's match against South Korea on Sunday night. The 115-mile hop to Verona for Spain's match on Thursday will be a breeze.

Chris Musill, from London, is doing a roaring trade in souvenirs. He was selling red-and-yellow striped scarves, caps and flags to Spanish supporters at Udine on Sunday. Yesterday, he was on the train to Bari to take in Cameroon v Soviet Union. Musill has already flown back to London once to stock up on new wares, and by the time he leaves Italy on Thursday, he expects to have sold souvenirs at eight matches. Best customers? The Irish and the Swedes.

### Bridal party

FOR many brides, a honeymoon spent at the World Cup would prove the precursor of divorce proceedings. Happily, that is not the case for Beverly and Peter Mapp, two Sunderland supporters, who married a fortnight ago and set out from Newcastle to Sardinia by coach with 44 others from the north-east to cheer on England.

The Mapps and friends — a mixture of Newcastle and Sunderland supporters — are staying in a hotel in Muravera, a village 40km from Cagliari. Tim O'Brien, the group organiser, arranged a football match with the village team, which the locals won 4-2, followed by a barbecue. O'Brien said: "Perhaps our Geordie accents have confused them and they don't think we are really English."

### Hated panzers

DURFORD March may not have realised it at the time, as the nation cringed, but his description of West Germany "moving forward like panzer divisions" would ring true with Italians. The West Germans who play in the Italian League are often called "panzer". The news that before England's game against the Netherlands, West Germany topped the hooligan arrests league provoked the headline in *Corriere dello Sport*: "Surprise: the panzer hooligans are more violent and dangerous than the English".

### No answer

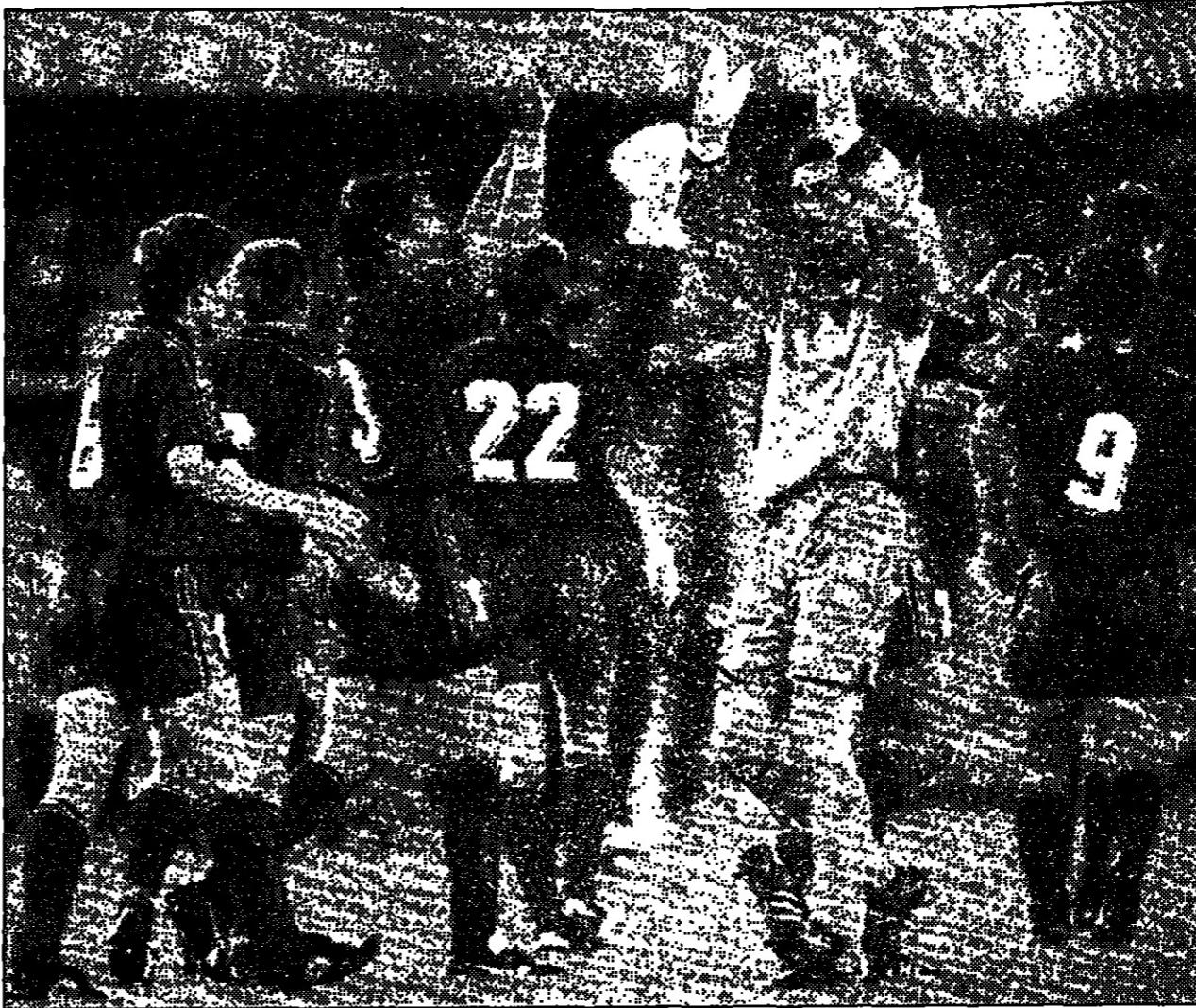
EVEN the computer used by the World Cup organisers to predict the last 16 has drawn a blank with the long-drawn dogfight for honours in group F. The prediction came out with cast-iron forecasts for the second round but choked on filling in the names from England and the Republic's group.

Colombia will be hoping to capitalise on any Yugoslav slips, but first they must overcome a formidable obstacle in the shape of West Germany, the group leaders and top scorers in the tournament with nine goals to date, in Milan this afternoon.

### Sendings-off

A Kene Bentsch, B Messing (Cameroun v France), G Gheorghe (Romania v Yugoslavia), V Borek (Soviet Union v Argentina); E Gerets (Belgium v South Korea).

WALTER GAMMIE



Hands up: Preud'homme, the goalkeeper, leads the Belgian celebrations after their win over Uruguay in Verona

## Spain rely on magic of Michel

## Belgium counting the cost of second-round qualification

always bopes his team plays as well as possible. I was really spoilt," he said.

Cleulemans, the captain, said: "I don't see what we could possibly have done better. I think we should be glad because we hit the target virtually 100 per cent. We scored three goals from only four clear-cut chances."

Belgium were 2-0 ahead when reduced to ten men after Gerets was dismissed. They then made the task of the South Americans virtually impossible just two minutes into the second half when Cleulemans, aged 33, struck with a powerful drive.

Gerets pressed forward after the goal and, having squandered several chances, eventually managed to pull one back.

Bengoechea, a second-half substitute, scored in the 72nd minute when he met a cross from the left from De León with a right-foot shot.

Clijsters and Scifo had scored twice for the Belgians in the first 22 minutes, Clijsters concluding

a move initiated by Cleulemans. De Wolf crossed from the left and Clijsters headed home firmly into the far corner.

Seven minutes later, Scifo made it 2-0. Van der Elst prodded a square pass from the left and Scifo met it with a tremendous right-foot shot from 30 yards which thundered into the net as the goalkeeper, Alvez, dived in vain.

Gerets received his first caution for a clattering tackle on Paz in the 36th minute. The East German referee, Siegfried Kirsch, gave him his marching orders in the 42nd minute for a robust challenge on the energetic Sosa.

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Guy Thy, the Belgian coach, was happy with his side's display against Uruguay. "A coach

needs to point from two games, almost guaranteed a place in the last 16. But only the three moments of Michel magic lifted a performance that was far from smooth or convincing.

The Spaniards wasted chances and a second successive ladiestwo showing by the usually razor-sharp Butragueño resulted in the Spanish forward and captain being substituted 13 minutes from time.

The Koreans, with four changes from the team that lost to Belgium, made most of the early running as Spain took time to get into gear. Choi In-yung, the goalkeeper, who was blamed for handing Belgium their first goal five days earlier, played well and kept out most of the Spanish attempts. But there was nothing he could do to prevent one of Michel's goals.

Czechoslovakia, who, like Italy, are guaranteed a place in the second stage, should constitute a far sterner test than either Austria or the United States in a match which Italy want to win in order to win Group A.

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Luis Suárez, the Spain manager, said: "The victory will certainly lead to a more relaxed atmosphere in the group." And the Spaniards, who, despite a 1-0 defeat to the Dutch, are still in contention for a place in the last 16, will be looking to Butragueño to continue his神奇表现.

Spain's next game is against the Czechoslovaks on June 21 in Rome. The Spaniards are in a strong position to qualify for the second stage.

Both teams are level on four points, and a win for Spain would put them in the last 16.

The Czechoslovaks will be without Lubos Kubik, the free kick specialist who defected to Derby County last season but has not played for Fiorentina in the Italian League. He is serving a suspension incurred after receiving two yellow cards.

Meanwhile, in Florence, Austria and the United States will both attempt to avoid the embarrassment of returning home without collecting a single point.

The United Arab Emirates are similarly pointless at the moment, but at least their players have the consolation that goals against Yugoslavia in their opening fixtures.

Scifo, who scored 15 for Juventus last season, claimed the winning goal for Fiorentina over Juventus for a record £8 million transfer fee in May, was the second-highest scorer in the Italian first division last season with 17 goals.

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Meanwhile, in Florence, Austria and the United States will both attempt to avoid the embarrassment of returning home without collecting a single point.

The United Arab Emirates are similarly pointless at the moment, but at least their players have the consolation that goals against Yugoslavia in their opening fixtures.

Scifo, who scored 15 for Juventus last season, claimed the winning goal for Fiorentina over Juventus for a record £8 million transfer fee in May, was the second-highest scorer in the Italian first division last season with 17 goals.

Both teams are level on four points at the head of the group, and in the event of a draw, the Czechoslovaks would assume pole position on goal difference by virtue of their 1-1 victory over the United States

Hanbury's fluent Curragh winner can collect Prince Of Wales's Stakes on opening day of the royal meeting

# Batshoof poised for honours

By MANDARIN  
(MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

PAT Eddery, who is odds on to become the leading jockey at Royal Ascot and thus looks poised to make a good start to the meeting by winning the Prince Of Wales's Stakes on Batshoof, who is my nap.

With Legal Case, Dolpour and Relief Pitcher all also standing their ground, this group two, run over 10 furlongs, is one of the most fascinating of the entire meeting.

Legal Case has not been seen in public since he beat Dolpour by a head to win the Champion Stakes at Newmarket last October.

On that occasion Scenic, another of today's contestants, who will be wearing blinkers for the first time, was 1½ lengths behind in fourth place.

Dolpour, on the other hand, has come out this season once and won the Gordon Richards Stakes at Sandown Park, is blessed with a finishing

where Ben Hanbury's Batshoof was beaten approximately half a length in third place after being hampered badly at a critical stage.

The conditions of today's race arguably suit Dolpour the best as he will be receiving a small weight concession from both Legal Case and Batshoof.

The latter is preferred, though, because of the fine impression he created in Ireland a little over four weeks ago, when he won the Rogers Cup over today's distance in the most emphatic style.

Having ridden Relief Pitcher to win listed events at Deauville last August and Goodwood last month, Eddery will be only too well aware of the danger posed by the Peter Walwyn-trained colt who, with Steve Cauthen aboard this time, is likely to make his customary dart for home soon after entering the short straight. What the Irish race showed was that Batshoof

burst which can cut down even one as talented as Relief Pitcher.

As for Scenic, Alcando and Termon they were all beaten recently by Relief Pitcher's stable companion Husyan, who misses today's race in order to concentrate on Friday's Hardwicke Stakes.

Well that Pelorus, the only other runner, shaped at Newbury last Wednesday, he still looks a bit out of his depth in this company.

True to tradition, the meeting begins with the Queen Anne Stakes. Safwan, Distant Relative, Monogram, Markoldistinction, and Magic Gleam are all declared so this is a carbon-copy of the Lockinge Stakes, run over the straight mile at Newbury last month in which they occupied the first five places.

This time though Distant Relative will be meeting Safwan on 3lb better terms for a two-length beating.

Add to that the fact that the winner got first run on him

when he was making his seasonal debut and I think we have the right ingredients for a victory by Distant Relative.

Anshan and Rock City, who finished third and fourth in the 2,000 Guineas, take on one another in the St James's Palace Stakes for which classic form will also be represented by Royal Academy and Book The Band, respectively second and fourth in the Irish and French 2,000.

What I found disconcerting about the Irish classic was the fact that the main participants all finished in a heap, with only two lengths covering the first six. Normally, that is not a sign of excellence.

In the circumstances, I am content to look elsewhere for the probable winner of today's group one race and go for Lord Florey, who impressed when beating Palace Street and Kaheel.

That form has stood up well with Palace Street then winning the John Of Gaunt Stakes at Haydock

and Kaheel finishing fourth in the Derby.

Thirteen two-year-olds who

have between them won 18 races this season will contest the Coventry Stakes.

They will all have to go to catch Mac's Imp, who was

most impressive when

winning at

Newmarket and

Goodwood.

At Newbury last

Wednesday,

he was less

convincing. However, as he

blew hard after that race,

which is his trainer Bill

O'Gorman described later as a

profitable exercise spin,

he should be razor-sharp

and back to his best now.

A success for Mac's Imp can

trigger a double for his jockey

Alan Munro, to be completed by Travelling Light winning the Ascot handicaps.

Finally, Nashwan's younger

half-brother Mukhsdam is

just preferred to Private

Tender for the King Edward VII Stakes in the belief that he

will turn out to be better over

today's trip than at a mile.

12.15 MAC'S IMP (D.F.M.) W.R. Swinburne 73

12.30 SAFWAN (D.F.M.) R. Corrigan 55

12.45 LORD FLOREY (D.F.M.) H. Thomas-Jones 8-13

12.55 MUKHS DAM (D.F.M.) D. McKeown 55

12.55 PET EDDERY (D.F.M.) W. Carson 77

13.15 JADE WISH (D.F.M.) J. Proffitt 7-13

13.30 BELIEVED (D.F.M.) S. Caudwell 77

13.45 SONETIO (D.F.M.) G. Pritchard-Gordon 8-13

14.15 TIME FOR THE BLUES (D.F.M.) P. Smith 7-13

14.30 TANQUA WOOD (D.F.M.) B. Davies & R. Rose 8-13

14.45 BELIEVED VISITOR (D.F.M.) J. Bolger (res) 8-13

14.55 PRIVATE TENDER (D.F.M.) C. Tinkler 84

15.15 DOLPOUR (D.F.M.) L. Dafford 55

15.30 TRAVELLING LIGHT (D.F.M.) G. Flannery 7-13

15.45 Distant Relative (D.F.M.) A. Munro 55

15.55 BATSHOOF (nap) (D.F.M.) B. Hanbury 8-1

16.15 ROYAL ACADEMY (D.F.M.) M. Roberts 85

16.30 DOLPOUR (D.F.M.) S. Caudwell 8-1

16.45 MUKHS DAM (D.F.M.) W. Carson 8-1

16.55 Distant Relative (D.F.M.) A. Munro 85

17.15 DOLPOUR (D.F.M.) L. Dafford 55

17.30 SAFWAN (D.F.M.) R. Corrigan 55

17.45 LORD FLOREY (D.F.M.) H. Thomas-Jones 8-13

17.55 MUKHS DAM (D.F.M.) D. McKeown 55

18.15 PET EDDERY (D.F.M.) W. Carson 77

18.30 SAFWAN (D.F.M.) R. Corrigan 55

18.45 Distant Relative (D.F.M.) A. Munro 85

18.55 DOLPOUR (D.F.M.) L. Dafford 55

19.15 ROYAL ACADEMY (D.F.M.) M. Roberts 85

19.30 SAFWAN (D.F.M.) R. Corrigan 55

19.45 Distant Relative (D.F.M.) A. Munro 85

19.55 PET EDDERY (D.F.M.) W. Carson 77

20.15 SAFWAN (D.F.M.) R. Corrigan 55

20.30 DOLPOUR (D.F.M.) L. Dafford 55

20.45 ROYAL ACADEMY (D.F.M.) M. Roberts 85

20.55 SAFWAN (D.F.M.) R. Corrigan 55

20.55 Distant Relative (D.F.M.) A. Munro 85

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## CRICKET

# Essex's bowlers are sadly innocuous on a Bath pudding

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

**BATH** (second day of three): Somerset, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 200 runs behind Essex

ESSEX'S season so far has not remotely kept to the expected script. They lost their first four Sunday games, went out of the Benson and Hedges Cup and have won only one out of seven in the championship. As they strive, in their usual businesslike way, to put matters right, this was the sort of day they demonstrably did not need.

The pitch in this charming bowl of a ground seldom inclines to pace and bounce but this one is taking tradition to extreme. It is a pudding. Soft and hopelessly slow, it is a heartbreaker to bowl upon and of no great use to any batsman wanting to play shots. Just the type, in fact, to be most heartily discouraged.

Even after amassing 431 for three on Saturday, Essex were potentially reliant on a spot of collusion to give this game purpose. Either that, or they had to bowl out Somerset twice. The weather, however,

## Disruption fails to halt Capel

By RICHARD STREETON

**NORTHAMPTON** (final day of three): Surrey, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 233 runs behind Worcestershire

DAVID Capel took the opportunity to extend the remarkable tally of runs he has amassed since his return from injury as rain disrupted the final stages of this match. Only 36 overs were possible yesterday, with nearly three hours lost from mid-morning onwards and an early close after play was resumed.

Capel, who made 123 in Northamptonshire's first innings, was undefeated with 65 when the game was finally abandoned. He faced 94 balls, hit 12 fours, mostly with firmly-struck drives, and was the inevitable choice for the Testley Bitter man-of-the-match award.

This was Capel's third match since he returned last January after an injury to his knee. He made 113 and 64 not out against Glamorgan in a championship game interspersed with 121 in a Refuge Assurance League match between the same sides. Capel did not bowl on Sunday against the New Zealanders because of a slight twinge in his back, but this is not considered serious and presumably he will soon be back in the England selectors' minds.

There was nothing at stake for either side once the weather broke after the opening 40 minutes of play. Northamptonshire, returning at 71 for two, made brisk progress before the stoppage. Lamb oozed confidence and timed the ball perfectly against Bracewell and Morrison. Bailey was undone at 92 by a ball from Morrison that kept low before the long hold-up began.

Afterwards the New Zealanders, with the second Test on Thursday in mind, understandably moved gingerly on the soaked outfield.

Milnlow, the gangling seam bowler for the New Zealanders, who injured a shin bone on Saturday, will be out of the game for at least ten days. Northamptonshire have also learned that Larkins will not be available again as soon as they had hoped. His broken finger remains stiff and a scheduled workout with the second XI has been put back until next week at the earliest.

## Oliver is still in trim as Winnington win

CLUB CRICKET by MICHAEL AUSTIN

SYLV Oliver, a West Indian now in his sixtieth year, confirmed that age is no barrier to class with a match-winning innings of 71 for Winnington Park against Warrington in the Cheshire County League.

Oliver, a former professional in the Central Lancashire League, returned three for 30 with his now medium-slow bowling before Winnington Park reached 182 to triumph by the wicket.

Charlie Holmes are no doubt delighted that Chris Wright, a former Middleton fast bowler, moved to the area recently. He has taken 13 for 86 in two matches, including nine for 36 against Heaton Mersey in the 150-run win which maintained the team at the top of the table.

Les MacFarlane, the former Northamptonshire, Lancashire and Glamorgan seam bowler, took five for 45 for Old Northamptonians on Nantwich County League, then

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## ATHLETICS

# Sanderson decides to fill javelin void left by Whitbread

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

TESSA Sanderson, who said four months ago, after winning the Commonwealth javelin title for the third time, that she would probably retire, has decided to continue in the sport.

Although she has not competed since her Commonwealth triumph, she says she has been training for the last nine weeks and that she has thrown 60 metres in practice. That is further than any other Briton has thrown this year. "I'm quite happy with that, because I've not really knuckled down to any major training yet," Sanderson said yesterday.

Her decision is a timely one for Britain after confirmation a fortnight ago that Fatima Whitbread, the world champion, would miss the rest of the season with a shoulder injury.

Sanderson is now aged 34 and has set her sights on competing in the Barcelona Olympics. She would then be 36 and would become the first British athlete to compete at five Olympic Games. Olympic champion in 1984, she has been ranked in the top two in Britain for 17 consecutive years.

"I was seriously contemplating retirement for two reasons," she said. "One, I

didn't have a sponsor, and, two, I was having a lot of trouble with my Achilles tendon."

She is not troubled by the tendon any more, but nor is she bothered by telephone calls with offers of sponsorship. "I find it amazing that, over the last few years, I have had to do it myself," Sanderson said.

While Whitbread suggested recently that she stood to lose £100,000 if she did not compete this year, Sanderson said that her absence from the sport would cost her nothing like that. "I have never earned £100,000," she said.

Her decision to continue will embrace the European championships in Split this summer. A qualifying distance of 57.00 metres is all that is needed, for she would be sure to receive discretionary selection if she chose not to contest the trial. That could come on Friday in the McVitie's Challenge at Portsmouth because she has made herself available for selection by Britain in the women's match against the United States.

Although she threw 65.72 metres to win the Commonwealth Games in Auckland, only performances registered from March 1 onwards are eligible as qualifying marks.

## HOCKEY

## Defensive errors tip the balance

From SYDNEY FRISKIN  
IN AMSTERDAM

GREAT Britain once again failed to find a winning formula despite displaying much courage and determination and lost their second match in the BMW seven nations tournament here yesterday to a more virile and more constructive Australian team.

The Australians, who are looking better with every outing, were able to find each other more readily. They had a better centre half in Birmingham, who acquired more fluency with his distribution.

When an Australian gained possession near or over the 25-yard line he was more often than not, completely unmarrked. Australia also had the more solid defence leaving Britain to look helplessly on a few costly mistakes.

Australia made good use of the open spaces in the first 20 minutes, but the two goals they

## YACHTING

## French in fight to the finish

By BARRY PICKTHALL

THE two-handed transatlantic yacht race remained balanced on a knife-edge yesterday as the two leading French multihulls, Elf Aquitaine and Fujicolor, continued to vie for the lead over the final 900 miles to the finish at Newport, Rhode Island.

Jean Maurel and his crew, Jean Michel Desjardins, on Elf Aquitaine, who led the fleet away from Plymouth nine days ago, maintained the advantage overnight, establishing a 17-mile lead over the British-designed Fujicolor of Mike Birch.

Both crews were sprinting on a direct course for the finish in America, and if these favourable winds continue both can expect to finish well inside the 13-day course record of the late Loic Caradec and Royle.

The race organisers at the Royal Western YC Yacht Club headquarters in Plymouth were expressing concern yesterday at the wayward track that Geoff Hales and his crewman, Stephen Moon, are tracing on the chart.

• Glen Foster, of the United States, who is crewed by Brad DelaBenza, brought the Edinburgh Cup within his sights

from which Stacy scored their third goal with a strong hit, the ball being deflected into goal.

Three minutes after resumption of play Australia forced the first short corner of the match, from which Stacy scored their third goal with a strong hit, the ball being deflected into goal.

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# SPORT

## Robson out of decisive game

From STUART JONES  
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT  
CAGLIARI

ENGLAND are preparing to avoid the dreaded prospect of a lottery by qualifying as the winners of group F, but they must do so without Bryan Robson. The captain's damaged toe has improved but, like Achilles, his heel remains a weakness and prompts thoughts that he will not be available on Thursday.

Bobby Robson is already resigned to being without his namesake for the decisive tie against Egypt. "In my mind, I'm thinking that I'll have to replace him," he said yesterday. "If he does recover, I will consider that a bonus." Although Lineker also missed training with a bruised toe, he will be fit.

It is as well that England's manager has found a system which can work adequately without the midfield player who has so effectively guarded the back four during the last two years. It would be even more regrettable now if Bobby Robson alters the formation he used against the Netherlands.

He could change the personnel. The speedy Parker would be a greater asset as one of the central defensive markers than the tall and less mobile Butcher, for example, and Steven might be creatively more productive than Parker on the right flank. Yet he must persist with Wright in the sweeper's role.

Without Bryan Robson, England would otherwise be not only vulnerable in the centre of the defence, but also less forceful in attack. McMahon, who was originally being groomed as the understudy for the captain, can step into the position and act as Gascoigne's assistant in midfield.

Although Gascoigne is the revelation of the group so far, he still requires protection. "He needs someone who understands him" in the words of Bobby Robson. Platt, adequately though he performed when he came on as Bryan Robson's substitute on Saturday, is not yet experienced enough convincingly to carry the onerous responsibility.

McMahon should be allowed to compensate for his error which cost England a point in the opening tie against the Republic of Ireland. Had he not lost control, there would be no urgent need for Bobby Robson to consider dismissing the possibility of being involved in a game of Russian roulette in Rome on Thursday night.

"There is one way to avoid that," he said. "And that is to get two points. Our destiny is in our own hands and I'll pick a side which gives us a chance of winning." He added, significantly, that it also "must not lose". McMahon



Seeking inspiration: Robson, the manager, consults one of the bibles presented to his team as the England party prepare to face Egypt



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would be the more secure option.

Sunday's dreary goalless draw in Palermo, which was unquestionably the worst tie of the World Cup, offered further evidence that the Egyptians would be satisfied with a draw.

"But if I was given the choice, I would rather be in the position we are in now. With respect to Egypt, I'm glad that we are facing them, rather than the Irish or the Dutch."

In case the spirits were not high enough, a presentation was made at the end of training which suggests that his squad is also receiving divine guidance. The church in Cagliari, after being thanked for helping England's supporters, returned the gesture by donating a bible to each of the players.

### Strömberg storm for Nordin

CAMOGLI (AFP) — Olli Nordin's dilemma over the Italian-based midfield player, Glenn Strömberg, threatens to cost him his job as Sweden's coach.

Defeats in both World Cup

group C games have led to calls for Nordin's head from Swedish supporters and the media, who are furious that he has not played Strömberg from the start of the games against Brazil and Scotland.

The Swedish newspaper, *Aftonbladet*, said it received

hundreds of telephone calls from irate readers after the 2-1 defeat by Scotland on Saturday.

Nordin refuses to say whether he will play Strömberg from the start of tomorrow night's make-or-break match against Costa Rica. "Although he was lively in both games, I don't think that is the only reason why I should put Strömberg in," the Swedish coach said. "Maybe if we had put him in earlier against Scotland we could have had more chances, but you must remember that he came on with 15 to 20 minutes left against a tired back line."

The Brazilian reporters' interpretation of the runes is that Lazaroni wishes to avoid a collision with Italy before the World Cup final itself, the implication of which is simply that the Brazilian manager

### HOW THEY QUALIFY

The top two in each of the six groups will go through to the second round; they will be joined by the four most successful third-placed finishers. The third-place qualifiers will be decided first, on points; second, on goals difference; third, on goals; fourth, by the drawing of lots.

### SECOND ROUND: June 22: B1 v A3/C3/D3 (Naples, 4.00); A2 v C2 (Bari, 5.00). June 24: C1 v A3/B3/F3 (Turin, 4.00); D1 v B3/E3/F3 (Milan, 8.00). June 25: A1 v C3/D3/E3 (Rome, 8.00); F2 v B2 (Genoa, 4.00). June 26: E1 v E2 (Bologna, 8.00); E1 v D2 (Verona, 4.00).

### FEAR

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